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ABSTRACT

Designed as a practical aid to social work students and practitioners interested in approaching the ethical issues inherent in social work practice, this annotated bibliography lists over 500 books and articles, most of which were published between 1970 and 1983. The bibliography has two main parts, of which the first consists of selections from the philosophical and theological literature, selections from the field of applied ethics, and a few books and articles on the teaching of ethics. The second section of the bibliography is a review of recent social work periodical literature and presents topics arranged from the more general to the more specific. Under "General Issues" are three broad topics of concern: (1) "The Individual and the Social Structure," which includes literature dealing with issues of liberty, autonomy, rights, paternalism, social control, coercion, and justice; (2) "The Control of Information" includes resources dealing with confidentiality and privacy; and (3) "Professional Issues" includes works on the nature of professional ethics, codes of ethics, ethical conflicts, and malpractice. Following sections on social administration and social work research, works on social practice areas are subdivided into: aging and the aged, alcoholism and drug addiction, civil rights, crime and delinquency, employment, family and child welfare, health and medical care, mental health, and mental retardation. The final section, social work education, lists resources related to the teaching of social work ethics. (LH)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents iv

Part I. Background Material 1

Philosophical Ethics 1

Theological Ethics 10

Applied and Professional Ethics 17

The Teaching of Ethics 30

Part II. Ethics and Social Work 33

Ethical Theory for Social Work 33

General Issues 38

The Individual and the Social Structure 38

The Control of Information 47

Professional Issues 52

Social Administration 57

Social Work Research 61

Social Work Practice Areas 67

Aging and the Aged 67

Crime and Delinquency 69

Employment 70

Family and Child Welfare 71

Health and Medical Care 78

Mental Health 85

Mental Retardation 90

Social Work Education 92

Introduction

This bibliography has been developed with two purposes in mind. First, it is designed to be a practical aid to those social work students, teachers, and practicioners who are interested in approaching the ethical issues and dilemmas inherent in life and in practice in a more knowledgeable and systematic way. Second, it is a beginning attempt to review and organize the social work ethical literature in a way that makes apparent the breadth, diversity, and strengths of this literature as well as indicating its gaps and weaknesses.

Familiarity with the social work ethical literature should lead both to a greater awareness of the range of ethical problems confronting social workers and social work clients as we live our lives, practice our chosen profession, and negotiate the various systems in which we find ourselves and to a greater appreciation for the thought that has already gone into this area. Familiarity with the broader literature of theoretical and applied ethics should help us to develop a more precise language and a better methodology for dealing with these issues. Conceptual clarity and rigor in dealing with ethical issues is a necessary foundation both for the development of a rational, humane, and just social policy and for helping individual clients and client groups in their struggles with ethical issues. Greater conceptual clarity in social work thinking on ethical issues would serve at least three important purposes: it would provide a framework to guide ethical discussion and decision making in all types and areas of social work and in developing public policy stands and recommendations; it would enable social workers to discuss ethical issues with colleagues from other disciplines in a more compelling manner; and it could enable social workers to make a valuable contribution to contemporary moral philosophy.

An appreciation of ethical principles, especially principles of distributive justice, has always been a part of social policy development and analysis, but on the practicioner-client level our justifiable reluctance to "impose" our values on the client has often turned the whole area of values and ethics into a no-man's-land. In 1975 Francis Turner pointed out that in a time of rapidly changing personal and societal value systems and ethical beliefs, the crisis that brings a person to seek social work services is often a moral crisis.[1] Help for such clients requires that ethical content be explicitly considered and presupposes that the social worker possesses a framework for dealing with moral problems. More recently Max Siporin has noted that social workers' continued failure to develop such a framework and to engage in explicit moral discourse with clients is detrimental to our clients, to our profession, and, ultimately, to ourselves.[2]

An understanding of the terminology, concepts, and methodology of ethics would also enable social workers to interact more effectively with colleagues from other disciplines where ethical issues are involved. The past ten to fifteen years has witnessed a veritable explosion of interest and scholarship in various fields of applied ethics. To date, the field of biomedical ethics is the most developed both in terms of the production of literature

and in depth of scholarship, but other professions are demonstrating an increasing sophistication and rigor in the application of theories and principles of ethics and methods of ethical analysis to their practice problems. Speaking a common ethical language and sharing an ethical methodology encourages an analysis of ethical issues that cuts across disciplines. The ability to deal rationally and systematically with ethical issues gives social workers more weight in the resolution of moral dilemmas by interdisciplinary teams and also enables social workers to be more effective client advocates when dealing with ethical problems.

Social work should not, however, become so enamoured of the work of other disciplines -- either theoretical or applied -- that it loses sight of the contribution it can make in the development of moral philosophy. While we have much to learn from moral philosophy and theology, we also have much to teach. Two of the major criticisms of contemporary American moral philosophy are for its over-valuation of personal autonomy to the detriment of social relationship and the community and its over-valuation of the principle of utility as a determinant of worth. Daniel Callahan, in a recent critique of "minimalist" ethics, argues that a "morality of affluence" which stresses the transcendence of the individual over the community, the need to tolerate all moral viewpoints, the autonomy of the self as the highest good, and the voluntary, informed consent contract as the preferred model of human relationships will lead to moral chaos in the era of declining affluence that is upon us.3 Social workers have always been aware that affluence has never been shared by all of society and have long struggled with the tension between the needs of the individual and the needs of the collective and with the need to balance individual autonomy and social responsibility. Social workers have something of great value to offer to moral philosophers as the latter begin to struggle with these issues.

In the course of working on this bibliography I have come to realize that the social work literature on ethical issues is neither easily identifiable nor adequately appreciated. Searching the social work literature for articles pertaining to ethics is tedious and time-consuming as the periodical abstracts and computerized retreival systems used by social workers define ethics so narrowly as to exclude many articles with clear ethical content. There is a danger in defining the field of ethics too narrowly. Bioethics has been criticized, for instance, for focusing on ethical "quandaries" or dilemmas to the exclusion of other, equally important, types of ethical issues.4 It would be unfortunate if social work, as it develops a more scholarly approach to ethical issues, were to concentrate its energies on only one type or area of ethics.

William F. May, in his article, "Professional Ethics: Setting, Terrain, and Teacher", has identified four areas of concern for professional ethics: individual quandaries or problems, institutional and structural criticism, the clarification of professional character and virtue, and the enforcement of professional standards and discipline.5 The social work ethical literature, inchoate and unsystematic though it may be at times, does show an awareness of the importance of all of these areas. While there is no question that greater precision and clarity is needed in future work on social work ethics, it would be most unfortunate if the breadth of social work ethical concerns was sacrificed in the effort to achieve the needed precision of scholarship.

A few words about the scope and organization of the bibliography are also in order. The first section consists of selections from the philosophical and theological literature, selections from the rapidly expanding field of applied ethics, and a few books and articles on the teaching of ethics. Most of the books and articles in this part of the bibliography are standard works which are commonly cited in introductory texts, course outlines, and such works as the Hastings Center series on The Teaching of Ethics. An attempt was also made to include items of special relevance to social work and to represent a variety of viewpoints. A number of periodicals dealing with issues in theoretical, applied, and professional ethics are also available. These include Ethics, The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy, Philosophy and Public Affairs, Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, and The Hastings Center Report.

The second section of the bibliography represents a thorough review of the recent social work periodical literature. Most of the articles were published in social work journals between 1970 and 1983. A few articles from an earlier period as well as a few especially pertinent articles from allied fields are included. While articles with minimal content have been excluded, efforts to present contrasting viewpoints necessitated including articles of varying styles and precision. Books were included if the content was clearly related to either general or specific issues in ethics; however, no attempt was made to review all social work books or textbooks for ethical content.

The section on social work ethics is grouped by topic and is arranged to move from the more general to the more specific. It is important to note, however, that the categories are not mutually exclusive. Many of the items are relevant to several areas or types of practice and treat more than one ethical issue. "Ethical Theory for Social Work" contains items which deal with the question of what (if anything) is distinctive about social work ethics or which attempt to delineate ethical theories and approaches most appropriate for social work. Under "General Issues" are three broad topics of concern to all social workers. "The Individual and the Social Structure" includes literature dealing with issues of liberty, autonomy, rights, paternalism, social control, coercion, and justice. "The Control of Information" includes books and articles dealing with confidentiality and privacy. The section on "Professional Issues" includes works on the nature of professional ethics, codes of ethics, ethical conflicts, and malpractice.

The sections on "Social Administration" and "Social Work Research" should be of both general and particular interest -- of general interest insofar as administration and research cut across fields of practice and of particular interest to specialists in those fields. The delineation of social work practice areas roughly follows the format used by Social Work Research and Abstracts which divides practice into: aging and the aged, alcoholism and drug addiction, civil rights, crime and delinquency, economic security and employment, family and child welfare, health and medical care, mental retardation, and schools. Here, however, articles on civil rights and economic security have been included in section II.B.1 ("The Individual and the Social Structure") and the paucity of articles in some of these areas has necessitated some combining of categories. Each of these practice sections contains both policy and practice articles.

The section dealing with the teaching of social work ethics has been placed last on the assumption that all of the preceeding sections are relevant to the educational endeavor. Teachers of social work ethics will also find useful material on the teaching of ethics in the first part of the bibliography.

Finally, I would like to thank Harris Chaiklin, Isaac Franck, Carol Frank, Margot Fromer, Sister Vincentia Joseph, William F. May, Frederic Reamer, Warren Reich, Tom Schindler, LeRoy Walters, and Stan Winocour who contributed to this bibliography by sharing their own "working" bibliographies, by suggesting specific books and articles for inclusion, and by reading and commenting on various drafts of the project. I thank the staff of the Bioethics Library at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown for their assistance in locating books and articles, and I thank Mary Ellen Timbol, also of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, for assistance with typing and other technical matters. I also thank my husband and children for their gracious willingness to eat in the kitchen while the dining room was littered with note cards and typing.

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January, 1984

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References

1. Francis Turner. "Effects of Value Reevaluation on Current Practice," Social Casework, 56 (May 1975), pp. 285-291.

2. Max Siporin. "Morality and Immorality in Working with Clients," Social Thought, 9 (Fall 1983), pp. 10-28.

3. Daniel Callahan. "Minimalist Ethics," The Hastings Center Report, 11 (October 1981), pp. 19-25.

4. Edmund Pincoffs. "Quandary Ethics," Mind, 80 (1971), pp. 552-571.

5. In Daniel Callahan and Sissela Bok, eds., Ethics Teaching in Higher Education. New York: Plenum Press, 1980.

I. Background Material

A. Philosophical Ethics

Ackerman, Bruce. Social Justice in the Liberal State. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1980.

Ackerman rejects both utilitarianism and social contract theory and proposes the notion of a dialogue between persons making competing claims on scarce resources as the basis of a liberal conception of social justice. He proposes the principles of Rationality and Neutrality as the basis of liberal dialogue and describes how these principles would operate in the real ("second best") world as well as in the ideal state.

Aristotle. Nichomachean Ethics. (Published as Ethics, Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books, 1976. Also available in other editions.)

This is a classic formulation of ethics viewed as teaching man how to live the good life and is still an important foundation of natural law ethics and "virtue" based ethical theories. In it Aristotle discusses the object or end of life, moral goodness, the moral virtues, justice, the intellectual virtues, the nature of pleasure, the nature of friendship, and the distinction between pleasure and true happiness.

Baier, Kurt. The Moral Point of View. New York: Random House, 1966.

Baier identifies four logical features that an ethical theory must satisfy and attempts to produce a theory which meeds the demands of logic, thus providing a rational basis for ethics. In so doing he considers fundamental ethical questions, values and judgments, rules of reason, the moral point of view, duties to oneself, the social factor in morality, and the rationale for moral behavior.

Beauchamp, Tom L. Philosophical Ethics: An Introduction to Moral Philosophy. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982.

This introductory textbook in ethics combines substantive philosophical arguments with readable source material taken from both classical and modern philosophers and discussion of the practical application of this material to the private and public problems of moral life. The various sections of the book deal with: (1) fundamental questions in moral philosophy; (2) a description and critical analysis of utilitarian, deontological, and virtue theories of ethics; (3) analysis of specific topics and issues in moral and social philosophy; and (4) the question of moral justification.

Bedeau, Hugo, ed. Justice and Equality. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

This volume contains eleven essays on problems of justice and equality representing a variety of philosophical perspectives. Four of the essays (Aristotle, Hobbes, Mill, and Hume) are of historical as well as contemporary interest; the remainder are by contemporary philosophers (Rawls, Barry, Williams, Lucas, Benn, and Bedeau.)

Bierman, A.K. Life and Morals: An Introduction to Ethics. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Javanovich, 1980.

This is an introductory text in ethics which is organized to reflect the dichotomy between approaches to human life and conduct that emphasize feelings and human nature as the basis of morals and those that emphasize reason. Historical material is used as the basis of discussion, and practical applications are emphasized.

Brandt, Richard B. Ethical Theory. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1959.

This is a scholarly introduction to philosophical ethics that presents and critically analyzes a variety of ethical issues and theories. These include consistency and generality as tests of ethical principles; ethics and culture; ethical naturalism; noncognitivism; the justification of ethical beliefs; ethical relativism; moral obligation; justice and rights; ethics and determinism; and ethics and law. Focus is on contemporary treatment of these issues.

Callahan, Daniel. "Minimalist Ethics," Hastings Center Report, 11 (October 1981), pp. 19-25.

Callahan argues that a "morality of affluence" which stresses the transcendance of the individual over the community, the need to tolerate all moral viewpoints, the autonomy of the self as the highest human good, and the voluntary contract as the model of human relationships will lead to moral chaos in chronically hard times. Hard times require self-sacrifice, altruism, a sense of community and the common good, and a sense of duty, all of which are lacking in a "minimalist" morality which is based solely on individual autonomy.

Caplan, Arthur L. and Callahan, Daniel, eds. Ethics in Hard Times. New York: Plenum Press, 1981.

The essays in this book examine the question of what the current widespread acknowledgement of a dawning era of "hard times" means for ethical analysis. There are essays on the scope, content and purpose of ethics; on the reciprocal roles of the state and the citizen in hard times; and on issues of pluralism and common interest in moral choice.

Daniels, Norman, ed. Reading Rawls: Critical Studies on Rawls' "A Theory of Justice". New York: Basic Books, 1974.

This is a collection of fourteen essays on Rawls' influential A Theory of Justice. The essays treat issues in methodology, in Rawls' use of social contract theory, his treatment of liberty, the derivation of his two principles of distribution, and the implications of the theory for economics, political science, and the law.

De George, Richard T., ed. Ethics and Society. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday (Anchor Books), 1966.

This is a book of original essays on moral philosophy by seven philosophers, a theologian, and a psychiatrist. The essays are on morality and politics, love and justice, responsibility and freedom, the mental health

ethic, respect for persons, ethics and revolution, morality and ideology, utility and moral reasoning, and ethical fallibility.

Donagan, Alan. The Theory of Morality. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.

Donagan argues for the possibility of a rational non-intuitionist morality. He criticizes all forms of consequentialism and develops a theory of morality with exceptionless rules of conduct based on the principle of respect for rational beings.

Dworkin, Gerald. "Paternalism," The Monist, 56 (January 1972), pp. 65-84.

Dworkin defines paternalism as "the interference with a person's liberty of action justified by reasons referring exclusively to the welfare, good, happiness, needs, interests or values of the person being coerced." He gives examples of paternalistic laws, distinguishes true paternalism from quasi-paternalistic types of actions, discusses Mill's objections to paternalism, and presents proposals for the acceptable use of paternalism.

Dworkin, Ronald. Taking Rights Seriously. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1978.

While a large portion of this book is devoted to a refutation of legal positivism and the development of an alternative theory of law, Dworkin also argues against economic utilitarianism and holds that individuals have fundamental rights that are prior to the interests of the majority. For Dworkin the fundamental political right is the right of the individual to respect and concern; the right to liberty is derived from this more fundamental right.

Feinberg, Joel, ed. Moral Concepts. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1970.

This volume consists of essays by contemporary moral philosophers on specific topics in moral philosophy. The volume includes essays on pleasure, pain, and evil; happiness; dutues; saints and heros; conscience; the will; the virtues (prudence, justice, temperance, courage); and issues concerning equality.

Feinberg, Joel and West, Henry, eds. Moral Philosophy: Classic Texts and Contemporary Problems. Encino, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing Co., 1977.

In this book the editors have grouped selections from classic texts in moral philosophy into categories reflecting contemporary ethical concerns. Issues considered include the problem of intrinsic value; principles of right and wrong; rights, justice, and punishment; the role of reason in ethics; and egoism and the ethics of character.

Finnis, John. Natural Law and Natural Rights. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1980.

This is a contemporary reworking of natural law theory that (1) answers the objections that have been raised against prior formulations of natural law, (2) provides outlines of a theory of natural law, and (3) shows how natural law is related to various systems and institutions of positive law. Finnis draws heavily on Aristotle and Aquinas in his

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formulation of natural law and points out the errors in many of the earlier interpretations of this tradition. Finnis holds that natural law can be defended independent of any theistic beliefs.

Fisk, Milton. Ethics and Society: A Marxist Interpretation of Value. New York: New York University Press, 1980.

This critique views liberal individualistic morality as a social phenomenon that supports a social structure of inequality, class domination and competitiveness. Fisk argues that the correct basis for morality is not the individual but rather one's place in society. He develops a positive relativist theory of human action that lays the basis for a revolutionary socialist morality.

Frankena, William K. Ethics. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973 (1963).

This slim volume serves both as an introduction to moral philosophy and as an introduction to the thought of a well-known contemporary philosopher. The various chapters consist of essays on morality and moral philosophy; egoistic and deontological theories, utilitarianism, justice and love; moral value and responsibility; intrinsic value and the good life; and meaning and justification.

_____ and Granrose, John T., eds. Introductory Readings in Ethics (2nd edition). Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974.

This is a widely used book of readings in ethics which does not presuppose a background in philosophy. Each section contains a brief introduction by the editors, a selection of readings on the topic, and a list of further readings. The selections represent classical as well as modern and contemporary philosophers and are chosen to represent a broad spectrum of views.

Fried, Charles. Right and Wrong. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1978.

Fried develops a non-consequentialist theory of morality which accounts both for the obligation to contribute to the welfare of others and for the limits of that obligation. Specific sections deal with: the elements of right and wrong; harm; lying; the economic analysis of rights; positive and negative duties; and the relationship of rights and rules.

Gert, Bernard and Culver, Charles M. "Paternalistic Behavior," Philosophy and Public Affairs, 6 (Fall 1976), pp. 45-67.

Gert and Culver argue that a definition of paternalism that focuses only on the coercive power of law and on the interferences with liberty is too narrow a definition. They hold that an essential feature of paternalistic behavior toward a person is the violation of a moral rule (e.g., rules against deception, deprivation of freedom or opportunity, or disabling.) Examples of paternalistic behavior are discussed.

Gewirth, Alan. Reason and Morality. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978.

Gewirth responds to the difficult philosophical question of whether a substantial moral principle can be rationally justified by appeal to a theory of human action as the basis for his "Principle of Generic Consistency." This volume contains both the logical derivation of this principle and a discussion of its application in individual and social morality.

Hampshire, Stuart. Public and Private Morality. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978.

This volume consists of six essays which examine the relationship between public and private morality. Hampshire, Bernard Williams, and Thomas Nagel examine the continuities and discontinuities between the two moral spheres; T.M. Scanlon looks at issues of justice, goals, and fairness; and Ronald Dworkin examines the philosophical basis for modern liberalism.

Kant, Immanuel. Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals: Text and Critical Essays. Robert P. Wolff, ed. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1969.

Deontological or "duty based" ethical systems hold that what is right is independent of what is good or intrinsically valued. In this short book, originally published in 1785, Kant sets out the foundation for a formalistic type of deontological ethic in which the basis of obligation is sought not in the nature of man but in pure reason. This work contains the development of Kant's famous "categorical imperative."

MacIntyre, Alasdair. After Virtue. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1981.

After Virtue represents a critique of the moral defects and failures of modern moral philosophy, particularly in its liberal individualistic form. MacIntyre argues that the concept of the virtues, which was rejected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries along with the rest of Aristotelianism, is still rationally defensible as a basis for morality. He emphasizes the historicity and the communality implicit in the notion of the virtues and suggests that to live in a world that rejects this aspect of morality is to live in a socially and morally impoverished world.

Mackie, J.L. Ethics: Inventing Right and Wrong. Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books, 1977.

The first part of this book deals with the status of ethics and considers questions concerning the subjectivity of values, the meaning of "good", obligations and reasons, and universalization. The second part deals with the content of morality and with specific ethical theories. Part three considers questions of the "frontiers" of ethics: determinism; responsibility and choice; and religion, law, and politics.

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Maguire, Daniel. A New American Justice. Minneapolis: Winston Press, 1980.

Maguire believes that America needs a new criterion of justice that is based on need, on concern for the common good, and on redistribution in favor of select historically disempowered groups. He argues against the notion of justice as equality on the grounds that "justice for all" at this point requires preference for some. Strict criteria for selecting groups for preferential treatment are given.

Mappes, Thomas A. and Zemblaty, Jane S. Social Ethics: Morality and Social Policy. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982.

Each section of this anthology in social ethics begins with introductory notes which summarize the ethical issues and the various philosophical positions and supporting arguments connected with this topic and ends with questions for classroom use and a bibliography. Substantive areas covered include: abortion, euthanasia, the death penalty, sexual equality, discrimination and reverse discrimination, sexual morality, pornography and censorship, mental illness and individual liberty, economic justice and welfare, world hunger, and animals and the environment. A variety of viewpoints are presented.

Mill, John Stuart. On Liberty and Utilitarianism. (Both essays are widely available.)

First published in 1859, On Liberty is an eloquent and persuasive argument for social and political freedom that still serves as the basis for much ethical and political thought. Utilitarianism, first published in 1863, is (along with Jeremy Bentham's An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation) a classic initial statement of utilitarian ethical theory.

Nielson, Kai. "Problems of Ethics," in Paul Edwards, ed. Encyclopedia of Philosophy. New York: Macmillan and Free Press, 1967. Vol. 3, pp. 117-134.

Nielson contrasts traditional normative ethics which is concerned with practical knowledge of how man ought to live with contemporary analytic philosophy which is concerned with the "metaethical" analysis of moral language. He then examines the basic questions of normative ethics and of metaethics, including the relationship of the two, ethical hedonism, ethical pluralism, metaethical relativism and subjectivism, formal moral judgments, naturalism, intuitionism, noncognitivism, and moral reasoning.

Nozick, Robert. Anarchy, State, and Utopia. New York: Basic Books, 1974.

Nozick presents a libertarian view of the state in which only minimal functions such as protection against force, theft, and fraud and enforcement of contracts are legitimate. The state may not use its coercive power for the purpose of getting some of its citizens to aid others or in order to protect people "for their own good." Nozick offers an entitlement theory of distributive justice in which the history of holdings is more important than their present pattern.

Pincoffs, Edmund. "Quandary Ethics," Mind, 80 (1971), pp. 552-571.

Pincoffs criticizes a conception of ethics that focuses solely on ethical problems or "quandaries". He emphasizes that ethical tradition that is concerned not so much with solving ethical problems as with discussing moral enlightenment, moral behavior, and the good of man. Pincoffs insists that the moral person is equally as important as the moral problem and that taking moral problems as central is indefensibly reductionistic.

Rachels, James. "Can Ethics provide Answers?" Hastings Center Report, 10 (June 1980), pp. 32-40.

Rachels distinguishes between ethics, which attempts to provide directions for conduct, and ethical theory, which concerns itself with questions about ethics, and then traces the separation and recent rapprochment of these two approaches in moral philosophy. After reviewing the "case against ethics" made by sociological and psychological views of the nature of man, Rachels argues that ethical problems are amenable to soution by rational methods but allows that there are limits to what these methods can achieve.

Rawls, John. A Theory of Justice. Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of the Harvard University Press, 1971.

In this influential book Rawls develops his liberal theory of "justice as fairness" based on a Kantian social contract methodology. Rawls sets out two principles of justice which he holds that free and rational individuals would accept in a position of initial equality and then applies his theory to problems of constitutional liberties, political rights and duties, problems of distributive justice, and to theories of the good and of moral development.

Regan, Tom and Van DeVeer, Donald, eds. And Justice for All: New Introductory Essays in Ethics and Public Policy, Totowa, N.J.: Rowman and Allanhead, 1983.

This volume of original essays by contemporary philosophers attempts to provide fresh approaches to the continuing debate on questions of public policy and social ethics. There are essays on such general topics as paternalism and restriction of liberty, reverse discrimination, individual rights, justice and equality, and future generations and on such specific topics as homosexuality, genetic engineering, nuclear power, animal experimentation, and utilitarianism.

Reich, Warren T., ed. "Ethics," Encyclopedia of Bioethics. New York: Free Press/Macmillan, 1978. Vol. 1, pp. 400-457.

This is a twelve part article dealing with a variety of important ethical issues and theories and written by well-known contemporary philosophers. Topics of the essays are: the task of ethics, rules and principles, deontological theories, teleological theories, situation ethics, utilitarianism, theological ethics, objectivism in ethics, naturalism, non-descriptivism, moral reasoning, and relativism. Each section concludes with cross-references and a selected bibliography.

15 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rescher, Nicholas. Distributive Justice. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1966.

Rescher provides a thorough analysis of the myriad issues connected with distributive justice, focusing on a "constructive critique of the utilitarian theory of distribution." Rescher identifies eight "canons" according to which distributions are usually made, proposes a "canon of claims," discusses factors which complicate just distributions, and then discusses the proper sphere for the principle of utility in questions of distributive justice.

"Rights," Ethics, 92 (October 1981), whole issue.

In this special issue on rights seven essays by contemporary philosophers discuss various issues related to rights. There are essays on rights and wrongs; on the question of whether there is a right to do wrong; on the status of rights; on the relationship of rights and desires; an analysis of the convergence of rights and utility as developed in the theories of Rawls and Mill; a discussion of Hayek's views of liberty, rights and justice; and a discussion of the fallacy of libertarian capitalism.

Ross, W.D. The Right and the Good. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930.

This essay considers the nature, relations, and implications of three concepts that are fundamental in ethics -- the concepts of "right," of "good" in general, and "morally good." In this essay Ross, who writes from a deontological or Kantian perspective, both criticizes utilitarianism and develops the notion of "prima facie" or conditional duties that can be set aside in the face of more compelling duties.

Sellars, W.S. and Hospers, John, eds. Readings in Ethical Theory, 2nd Edition. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1970.

This is a collection of twentieth-century works on ethics and ethical theory covering a wide range of theoretical perspectives. There is an introductory essay on the elements of ethics. This is followed by essays concerned with the analysis of ethical concepts; essays on various theories of normative ethics; a series of essays on rights, justice, punishment, and responsibility; and a final section on ethics and society.

Smart, J.J.C. and Williams, Bernard. Utilitarianism: For and Against. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973.

Although utilitarianism in its various forms has had a great and widespread influence on contemporary ethics, it also has many and vocal critics. In this volume, J.J.C. Smart, a contemporary utilitarian, sets out an outline of a system of utilitarian ethics while Bernard Williams provides a critique of this approach to ethics.

Taylor, Paul W., ed. Problems in Moral Philosophy: An Introduction to Ethics. Belmont, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing Co., 1967.

This is a combined anthology and introductory textbook on ethics. The book is divided into chapters dealing with various problems of

ethics: what is morality; ethical relativism; psychological and ethical egoism; classical utilitarianism; deontological ethics and criticisms of utilitarianism; moral responsibility and free will; values and facts; intrinsic value; and the logic of moral reasoning. Each chapter has a detailed explanatory introduction.

Toulmin, Stephen. "The Tyranny of Principles," Hastings Center Report, 11 (December 1981), pp. 31-40.

Toulmin argues that contemporary ethics has oscillated between a relativist ethic that has over-emphasized the need for discretion, discrimination, and equity and an insistence on ethical objectivity that has stressed the indiscriminate absoluteness of moral principles. In this essay Toulmin focuses on our present concern with rules and principles in ethics and law and analyzes the nature, scope, and force of this concern in terms of recent and current historical and cultural events.

Walzer, Michael. Spheres of Justice: A Defense of Pluralism and Equality. New York: Basic Books, 1983.

Political philosopher Michael Walzer here argues that a society that is both equal and free is in fact possible. Using historical and contemporary examples, Walzer develops a new theory of distributive justice, arguing that different social goods generate different "spheres of justice" with different distributive rules. The autonomy of the different spheres supports equality within plurality.

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I. Background Material

B. Theological Ethics

Agus, Jacob B. The Vision and the Way. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1969.

Agus points out that the enduring theme of Judaism is the quest of the good life -- "to do that which is right in the sight of man and good in the sight of God." In this volume Agus delineates the spectrum of Jewish ethics, relates it to this quest, and traces its development from the Bible to the present day.

Barth, Karl. Church Dogmatics, Vol.III, 4. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, (authorized English translation) 1961.

Barth conceives of ethics not as an independent discipline but as part of the Doctrine of God. This volume develops the ethics of human life and activity in relation to the creative work of God. Chapters in other volumes deal with theological ethics in relation to reconciliation and redemption.

Beach, Waldo and Niebuhr, H. Richard, eds. Christian Ethics. New York: The Ronald Press, 1973.

This is a compilation of important historical writings on Christian ethics from the time of the church fathers to the present. Post-Reformation focus is primarily on the various Protestant ethical formulations.

Benne, Robert. The Ethics of Democratic Capitalism: A Moral Reassessment. Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1981.

This is an evaluation of the relationship between modes of economic choice and a just society written from the perspective of a Lutheran theologian. Benne draws on the work of Reinhold Niebuhr and John Rawls to argue that justice is best provided for by democratic capitalism than by any form of socialism.

Birch, Bruce C. and Rasmussen, Larry L. The Predicament of the Prosperous. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1978.

Birch and Rasmussen argue that "the church as an institution and Christians as individuals have simply not faced up to the implications of the gospel for the shocking contrast between Christian affluence and widespread deprivation and hunger." They analyze the current crisis in global resources from the perspective of the dual dichotomies between the rich and the poor and between humanity and the rest of nature and demonstrate, using Biblical themes, the need for a transformation of theological as well as cultural perspective.

Carney, Frederick S. "Theological Ethics," in Warren T. Reich, ed. Encyclopedia of Bioethics (vol. 1, pp. 429-437). New York: Free Press/Macmillan, 1978.

Carney discusses theological ethics from a general rather than a sectarian perspective. Questions that all moral theologies must deal with are considered and illustrations from a variety of religious traditions are provided. Discussion of particular religious ethical systems can be found in this encyclopedia under the articles on Buddhism, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Protestantism, and Roman Catholicism.

Cone, James H. God of the Oppressed. New York: Seabury Press, 1975.

This volume presents a Christian theology of liberation from the perspective of the Black American experience. Specific attention is given to the Black experience as a source of theology; to the social context of theology; to Black revelation and social existence; to Black theology and ideology; to the meaning of liberation and the relation of liberation to suffering; and to the Christian ethic and reconciliation.

Curran, Charles E. Themes in Fundamental Moral Theology. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1977.

Curran offers a contemporary perspective on fundamental themes in Catholic moral theology. Issues discussed include the relevance of the Gospel ethic; natural law; church law; ethical methodology; church teaching; utilitarianism, consequentialism, and moral theology; sin; sin and sexuality; and conscience.

Fox, Marvin, ed. Modern Jewish Ethics: Theory and Practice. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1975.

The essays in this volume address the complex moral problems confronting modern Judaism both in Israel and in the nations of the Diaspora. Ethical issues are addressed from the perspective of medieval and contemporary philosophy as well as from the legal and philosophical perspectives of biblical and Talmudic tradition.

Gremillion, Joseph, ed. The Gospel of Peace and Justice: Catholic Social Teaching. Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis Books, 1976.

The larger part of this valuable sourcebook consists of major contemporary social messages of the Roman Catholic Church beginning with Mater et Magister of Pope John XXIII (1961) and ending with Paul VI's message on Reconciliation (1976). The volume also provides commentary on the evolution of social teachings during this period, paying particular attention to the influence of secular trends and world events.

Gustafson, James M. Protestant and Roman Catholic Ethics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1978.

Gustafson, a Protestant, examines the convergences and divergences between Protestant and Roman Catholic ethics by examining the historical

bases and functions of ethics in the two traditions, their philosophical and theological bases, and their approaches to practical moral reasoning. Gustafson identifies a number of basic issues confronting both traditions and notes several areas of prospective rapprochment.

_____. Ethics from a Theocentric Perspective. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

This systematic and comprehensive work by a leading Protestant theologian views the relationship of theology and ethics from a theocentric rathen than an anthropocentric perspective. Volume 1 concentrates on theological issues and the ethical importance of a theocentric theology. A second volume will deal with the broad range of man's specific ethical concerns.

Gutierrez, Gustave. A Theology of Liberation. Maryknoll, New York: Orbis Books, 1973.

This volume is a history and theology of the Catholic Church's involvement in efforts at human liberation. The first part of the book is a reflection on the theological meaning of the process of the liberation of man throughout history; the second considers traditional approaches to liberation and the current need for new approaches; the third part describes and interprets the presence of the Church in the process of liberation in Latin America.

Häring, Bernard. Free and Faithful in Christ. New York: Seabury Press, 1978.

This is a comprehensive three volume presentation of Catholic moral theology by a leading contemporary theologian. Volume 1 presents and discusses the major issues and concepts in Catholic moral theology; Volume II shows how these concepts are applied in the life of the contemporary Christian; and Volume III discusses the responsibility of the church in the world and the specific ways and areas in which this is carried out.

Hauerwas, Stanley. Vision and Virtue. Notre Dame: Fides/Claretian 1974.

Hauerwas believes that ethics goes beyond analysis of the justification of particular actions to considerations of the nature and formation of the self. In this collection of essays Hauerwas develops a methodological basis for a Christian ethic and applies this perspective to various contemporary personal and social problems.

_____. Truthfulness and Tragedy. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1977.

Here Hauerwas continues his explorations in grounding ethics in "story" rather than in "system". He emphasizes the importance of community and a common story as guides to behavior. The final section of the book is a reflection on the meaning of suffering and on the care of the retarded.

_____. A Community of Character: Toward a Constructive Christian Social Ethic. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1981.

In his previous works Hauerwas has emphasized the narrative (and therefor historical) character of personal ethics. In this volume he uses the notion of ethics as narrative to reflect on the nature of Christian social ethics by looking at the church and the world as reflected in history, politics, and the virtues. The last section of the book focuses on the specific issues of the family, sex, and abortion and concludes that ethics and theology can only be carried out relative to a particular community's convictions.

Kellner, Menachem Marc, ed. Contemporary Jewish Ethics. New York: Sanhedrin Press, 1978.

This collection of essays on contemporary questions in Jewish ethics represents Orthodox, Reform, and Liberal viewpoints. The first part of the book deals with general Jewish ethics, the foundations of Jewish ethics, and the relation of religion, law, and morality. The second part of the book deals with specific issues including political, medical, sexual, and business ethics; capital punishment; and the holocaust.

Kernans, Patrick. Sinful Social Structures. New York: Paulist Press, 1974.

Sin is usually considered in personal terms. Kerans here argues that sin should also be acknowledged as a property of institutions and social structures. Economic inequality is used as one example of such social sins.

Macquarrie, John. Three Issues in Ethics. New York: Harper and Row, 1970.

This volume deals with a number of basic issues in the relationship of theology and ethics. An introductory essay addresses this question directly. Subsequent essays deal with problems of the "new" morality; ethics and the new man; natural law; conscience, sin and grace; and hope and the moral dynamic.

Maguire, Daniel. The Moral Choice. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1978.

This book develops a theory of moral knowledge or epistemology of ethics which makes use of the moral insights of the major religious traditions. Maguire believes that a theory of ethics must go beyond principle and the analysis of moral language to involve the imagination, feelings and affectivity, relationships, and experience. Maguire recognizes the importance of the group and the social matrix in the development of morality.

Mirando, José. Marx and The Bible: A Critique of the Philosophy of Oppression. Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis Books, 1974.

This book, by a Mexican liberation theologian and social activist, attempts to rethink the essential meaning of the Biblical-Christian message in Marxian terms. Specific chapters deal with the challenge to private ownership, the God of the Bible, God's intervention in history, law and civilization, and faith and dialectic.

McCormick, Richard A., and Ramsey, Paul, eds. Doing Evil to Achieve Good. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1978.

This volume, which is edited by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant moral theologian, deals with the principle of double effect as a principle to be used in making hard moral choices. The essays are by McCormick, Ramsey, Baruch Brody, William Frankena and Bruno Schüller.

Niebuhr, H. Richard. Christ and Culture. New York: Harper and Row, 1951.

Protestant theologian, H. Richard Niebuhr delineates five types of relationship between Christ and the world which have been espoused by various branches of the church in various ages. These are: Christ against culture, the Christ of culture, Christ above culture, Christ and culture in paradox, and Christ the transformer of culture.

_____. The Responsible Self. New York: Harper and Row, 1978.

For Niebuhr the core of the moral life lies in the idea of responsibility. The book begins with a prologue on Christian moral responsibility. Subsequent chapters deal with the meaning of responsibility, responsibility in society, the responsible self in time and history, responsibility and dependence, and responsibility in sin and salvation.

Niebuhr, Reinhold. An Interpretation of Christian Ethics. Cleveland, Ohio: World Publishing Co., 1963 (1935).

Niebuhr explores the distinctive contribution of religion to ethics from a Protestant perspective. In addition to presenting an analysis of the failures of twentieth century Protestant Orthodoxy and Liberalism in the realm of politics and economics, the author develops an alternative ethic that centers on the ethic of Jesus and the Christian doctrines of sin and forgiveness.

O'Connell, Timothy E. Principles for a Catholic Morality. New York: The Seabury Press, 1976.

This is a textbook which reflects the more recent trends and developments in Catholic moral theology. Introductory essays deal with the meaning and history of moral theology and with the place of Christ and the Bible in moral theology. Six essays deal with various issues related to the person as moral agent and eight essays deal with objective morality, natural law, and the moral world. O"Connell also considers the distinctiveness and the future of Catholic morality.

Outka, Gene. Agape: An Ethical Analysis. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972.

Outka proposes and attempts to justify the Christian concept of love (agape) as a normative ethical principle or standard. Outka compares this concept to self-love and to justice, explores its relationship to utilitarianism, and applies agape as a normative standard of judgment of character and conduct. Attention is also devoted to the thought and influence of major modern theologians.

Outka, Gene, and Reeder, John P., Jr., eds. Religion and Morality. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday (Anchor Press), 1973.

The essays in this volume deal with a series of classical and contemporary questions in the relationship between religion and morality. The issues are discussed both from the perspectives of Jewish and Christian religious tradition and in light of modern philosophical theory.

Pieper, Josef. The Four Cardinal Virtues. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1966.

The Christian moral tradition maintains that morality cannot be considered apart from the character of the moral agent. In a series of short essays on the four cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, courage, and temperance, Pieper discusses moral character within the framework of the Thomistic tradition.

Ramsey, Paul. Basic Christian Ethics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950.

In this volume Ramsey explores the meaning of Christian "obedient love" and its signifigance for morality. There are chapters on the sources, the meaning and the work of Christian love; on Christian liberty as the basis for ethics; on the effectiveness of faith; on Christian vocation and virtue; on the nature of man; on Christian love and social policy; and on the religious foundation of community life.

Rossi, Phillip J. Together Toward Hope: A Journey to Moral Theology. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1983.

Rossi here describes how the four key ideas of freedom, community, imagination, and hope together give moral shape to the human world. A moral theology based on the public and social character of the moral life is then used to illuminate more personal issues such as arise in marriage and family life,worship, education, and the professions. Philosophical as well as theological issues and ideas inform the discussion.

Ruether, Rosemary. Liberation Theology. New York: Paulist Press, 1972.

This book looks at the question of human liberation from the perspective of the "oppressor-oppressed" relationship. Looking in particular at Christian anti-Semitism, racism, sexism and colonialism as examples of oppression, Ruether presents a transformation of Christianity in which liberation of the oppressed becomes a means to the liberation also of the oppressor.

Shinn, Roger L. Forced Options: Social Decisions for the 21st Century. San Francisco: Harper and Row, 1982.

Theologian Roger Shinn looks at the problems of the 21st century from the perspective of both philosophical and theological values. He deals with general and methodological issues (such as social decision making,

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living with risk, living with limits, and the social accountability of science) as well as with such specific problems as energy, hunger, population, genetics, and war. Throughout, the focus is global in scope.

Silver, Daniel Jeremy, ed. Judaism and Ethics. New York: KATV Publishing House, 1970.

This is a collection of essays by Jewish and non-Jewish writers which originally appeared in the Journal of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Diverse views are offered on such general topics as current trends in ethical theory, contemporary problems in Jewish ethics, and the commonality of Jewish and Christian ethical traditions; on specific issues in the Jewish ethical tradition; and on the implications of the ethical tradition for social action.

Tillich, Paul. Morality and Beyond. New York: Harper and Row, 1963.

Tillich examines basic ethical issues from the perspective of a Christian anthropology and systematic theology. There are chapters on the religious dimension of the moral imperative, the religious element in moral motivation, the transmoral conscience, and ethics in a changing world. Discussion of the difference between Roman Catholic and Protestant views of the moral imperative is included.

Weiss, Raymond L., and Butterworth, Charles A. Ethical Writings of Maimonides. New York: New York Universities Press, 1975.

While not exhaustive, this is a representative and comprehensive selection of the ethical works of Maimonides. Translations of his two main ethical works, Laws Concerning Character Traits and Eight Chapters, are supplemented by selections that throw light upon both the practical application and the theoretical foundations of his teachings. There is a general introduction by Weiss and there are brief explanatory introductions to each section.

I. Background Material

C. Applied and Professional Ethics

Annas, George J.; Glantz, Leonard H.; and Katz, Barbara F. Informed Consent to Human Experimentation: The Subject's Dilemma. Cambridge: Ballinger, 1977.

This is a comprehensive analysis of the legal system's attempt to deal with problems of informed consent to human experimentation in different types of research and with different subject populations. The authors review the history and current status of the laws on informe consent and then discuss particular issues relating to research with children, prisoners, and the fetus; issues relating to psychosurgery; and the issue of compensation for harm resulting from research.

Arthur, John and Shaw, William H. Justice and Economic Distribution. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1978.

This anthology consists of a series of essays that examine from different perspectives what constitutes a just economic distribution. Social contract theory is represented by Rawls, libertariansim by Nozick, and utilitarianism by Smart and Hare. Criticisms of and alternatives to these approaches are offered from the perspectives of merit and contribution, liberty and the market, and socialism.

Bandman, Elsie L. and Bandman, Bertram, eds. Bioethics and Human Rights: A Reader for Health Professionals. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1978.

This is a collection of over fifty essays dealing with human rights in a variety of health care situations. There are sections on the foundati of rights; the right to life; abortion; euthanasia and the prolongation of life; the rights of such special groups as children and parents, the aging, the mentally ill, and prisoners; the rights of patients; the medical structure and the problem of alienation; and issues in health economics, control, and distribution. A variety of professional and theoretical viewpoints are represented.

Beauchamp, Tom L. and Pinkard, Terry P., eds. Ethics and Public Policy: An Introduction to Ethics. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1983.

This book, which is a revision of Beauchamp's 1975 Ethics and Public Policy, applies philosophical reasoning to the resolution of contempora ethical and public policy problems. Each section begins with an introduction which sets the ethical issues and surveys the major philosophic arguments; the following essays are chosen to represent a variety of viewpoints on those issues. The three main divisions of the book are o freedom (privacy, moral enforcement, paternalism, and the free press); justice (theories of social justice, racial and sexual discrimination, hunger and the right to food, punishment and the death penalty); and respect for life (abortion, euthanasia, human research, and animal righ

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_____. and Childress, James F. Principles of Biomedical Ethics. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.

The authors, a philosopher and a theologian, present a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the ethical principles that apply to medicine, biomedical research, and health care delivery. Ethical principles (autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence, and justice) are discussed and applied to specific cases that are found in the appendix. A second appendix contains codes of ethics and regulations for nursing, medicine, and research.

_____. and Perlin, Seymour, eds. Ethical Issues in Death and Dying. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1978.

The authors and editors of this anthology hold that many of the judgements made in and about the treatment of the dying are basically ethical decisions. Essays deal with such controversial ethical problems and issues as the definition and determination of death; the definition, morality, and rationality of suicide; rights of the dying patient; and euthanasia and natural death.

_____. and Walters, LeRoy, eds. Contemporary Issues in Bioethics, 2nd Ed. Encino, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing Co., 1982.

This is a comprehensive anthology containing items ranging from codes of ethics, to legal opinions, to classic and contemporary articles from the field of bioethics. Diverse views are presented in such areas as ethical theory, concepts of health and disease, concepts of personhood, patients' rights and professional responsibilities, the disclosure of information, abortion, euthanasia and the prolongation of life, allocation and health policy, research involving human subjects, and scientific freedom and its limits. Introductions to each section identify the major philosophical issues and briefly describe the lines of philosophical argumentation used by the various authors.

_____; Faden, Ruth R.; Wallace, R. Jay, Jr.; and Walters, LeRoy, eds. Ethical Issues in Social Science Research. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.

In this volume social scientists and philosophers grapple with ethical issues peculiar to research in the social sciences. An introductory chapter describes the moral controversy over social science and Kelman spells out the issues in different methods of research. Essays by Warwick, Bermant, Cassell, Nelkin, and MacIntyre explore issues of harms and benefits; Macklin, Capron, Elms, and Gerald Dworkin discuss privacy and confidentiality; and Gray, Robertson, Patulla, and Tropp discuss regulation of social science research.

Bergsma, Daniel, ed. Ethical, Social, and Legal Dimensions of Screening for Human Genetic Disease. Symposia Series No. 10, March of Dimes, Miami, Florida. New York: Symposia Specialists, 1974.

Twelve articles deal with political, social, legal, and public policy issues in relation to various kinds of genetic screening programs. A variety of professional viewpoints are represented.

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Bermant, Gordon; Kelman, Herbert; and Warwick, Donald, eds. The Ethics of Social Intervention. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere Publishing Co., 1978.

This book addresses ethical issues in social intervention on the individual, group, organization, and community level. The editors have provided essays on ethical issues related to goals, means, and consequences of social interventions, on ethical guidelines for social experimentation, and on issues of power, freedom, and accountability. Contributed articles treat behavior modification, encounter groups, organizational development, community controlled education reform, community disputes, income maintenance, federally funded housing programs, and family planning programs.

Bloch, Sidney and Chadoff, Paul, eds. Psychiatric Ethics. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981.

This volume represents the first systematic and comprehensive compilation of the scattered literature on psychiatric ethics. Articles deal with the philosophical bases of psychiatric ethics; with the ethics of diagnosis, psychotherapy, psychosurgery, sex therapy, drug therapy, suicide, and involuntary hospitalization; with conflicts between law and psychiatry; with ethics in child and forensic psychiatry and in psychiatric research; with training in psychiatric ethics; and with the social responsibility of the psychiatrist.

Bok, Sissela. Lying: Moral Choices in Public and Private Life. New York: Pantheon, 1978.

Bok considers the historical and contemporary justifications and consequences of all kinds of lies in all kinds of public and private situation: Confidentiality and fidelity to colleagues and clients and deceptive social science research are among the topics considered. An appendix contains writings on lying by classical and contemporary philosophers and theologians.

_____. Secrets: On the Ethics of Concealment and Revelation. New York: Pantheon Books, 1982.

In this volume Bok explores the secrecy that pervades every aspect of public and private life. She deals first with ethical issues of secrecy in our relations with family and friends and at work and then turns to an examination of secrecy in public and professional life. Specific areas dealt with include moral choice, self-deception, confession, gossip, power and accountability, corporate and scientific competion, national security, whistleblowing, and research.

Bower, Robert T. and de Gasparis, Priscilla. Ethics in Social Research: Protect the Interests of Human Subjects. New York: Praeger, 1978.

This volume focuses primarily on large-scale studies of "normal", non-institutionalized subjects. Chapters are devoted to identification and description of various types of risks in social science research, to issues of informed consent, to the weighing of risks and benefits, and to the regulation of social research. A 120 page annotated bibliography of related works published between 1965 and 1976 is included.

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Brody, Baruch. Abortion and the Sanctity of Human Life. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1975.

Brody carefully explores philosophical arguments that have been advanced for and against abortion before concluding that, except in rare instances, abortion is not a permissible moral choice. Brody defends his position on the basis of the essential humanity of the fetus rather than on specifically theological claims.

_____. and Engelhardt, H. Tristram, Jr., eds. Mental Illness: Law and Public Policy. Dordrecht, Holland: D. Reidel, 1980.

This series of essays is the product of a trans-disciplinary symposium that addressed legal and public policy issues in relation to the mentally ill. Attention is given to the definition of mental illness, mental incompetence in cases of civil and criminal liability, and issues of involuntary commitment for treatment. These issues are approached as problems regarding the boundary between medicine and the law, between treatment and punishment, between freedom and determination, and between health and illness.

Chapman, Carlton B. "The Importance of Being Ethical," Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 24 (Spring 1981), pp. 422-439.

Chapman argues that the future of our social and political system depends heavily on how well members of the "critical" professions (law, medicine, academia, politics, business) understand and practice professional ethics. He traces the development of professional ethics from its origins in the Hebrew prophetic tradition and criticizes codes which place professional interests first and neglect the crucial element of concern for the recipient of service.

Daniels, Norman. "Health-Care Needs and Distributive Justice," Philosophy and Public Affairs, 10 (Spring 1981), pp. 147-179.

Daniels suggests that any theory of health-care needs must come to grips with the widely-held belief that there is something special about health care and then with the belief that some kinds of health care are more important than others. In grappling with these beliefs, Daniels offers a general account of basic needs, defines and delineates health-care needs, and clarifies the kind of social good health care is and provides a basis for subsuming health-care institutions under principles of distributive justice.

_____. "Equity and Access to Health Care: Some Conceptual and Ethical Issues," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly,60:1 (1982), pp. 51-81.

Daniels points out that opinion regarding equity of access to health care can diverge on (1) definitions of access, equality, and equity; (2) the scope of services included; and (3) larger questions of distributive justice. Daniels deals at length with each of these areas, looking in particular at several current approaches to questions of equity, and conclud with comments on the relationship between the demand for equity of access and other issues of distributive justice that arise in assessing a health care system.

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Dworkin, Gerald. "Autonomy and Behavior Control," Hastings Center Report, 6 (February 1976), pp. 22-28.

This article presents both an analysis of the concept of personal autonomy and an evaluation of the impact of various methods of behavior control on personal autonomy. Dworkin argues that some forms of behavior control are more destructive of autonomy than others and provides guidelines for determining which methods are to be preferred and which avoided.

Elliston, Frederick and Bowie, Norman, eds. Ethics, Public Policy, and Criminal Justice. Cambridge, Mass.: Oeleschlager, Gann, and Hain, 1982.

The two dozen essays in this volume represent the application of moral philosophy to the fields of criminology and public policy. Sections of the book deal with: the concept of crime, the police and law enforcement, the courts and sentencing, prison and prisoners, and policy making on matters of criminal justice. A good topical bibliography is included.

Feinberg, Joel, ed. The Problem of Abortion. Belmont, Calif,: Wadsworth publishing Co., 1973.

This is a series of twelve articles on the abortion issue written primarily by philosophers of a variety of theoretical persuasions. Excerpts from important court decisions and a bibliography are also included.

Fried, Charles. "Equality and Rights in Medical Care, " Hastings Center Report, 6 (February 1976), pp. 29-34.

Enforcement of a right to equal access to health care would lead either to intolerable expenditures for health care or to the limitation of the level of health care available to anyone. Fried proposes a two-tiered system of health care and argues for equal access to a "decent minimum" level of health care but not for equal access to the highest level possible.

Fuchs, Victor. Who Shall Live? Health, Economics, and Social Change. New York: Basic Books, 1974.

This is a book on health policy and economics written by a health economist. Fuchs deals with the problems of increasing health care costs and deteriorating health conditions by analyzing all aspects of the health care system -- physicians, hospitals, drug manufacturers and distributors, payment and insurance plans. He concludes that in the United States a person's health has less to do with his or her medical care than with heredity, environment, and lifestyle.

Gaylin, Willard; Glasser, Ira; Marcus, Stephen; and Rothman, David. Doing Good: The Limits of Benevolence. New York: Pantheon Books, 1978.

This volume explores the relationship between dependence, "benevolent" social policies, and the loss of liberty. Gaylin, a psychoanalyst, looks at the roots of dependence in the psychosocial situation and

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development of the human infant; Marcus, a professor of comparative literature, describes some of the unintended effects of the English Poor Laws; Rothman, a professor of history, discusses social policy in the progressive era and the notion of the state as parent; and Glasser, a civil liberties lawyer, discusses issues of power versus liberty in the modern welfare state.

Goldman, Alan. The Moral Foundation of Professional Ethics. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman and Littlefield, 1980.

Goldman identifies the fundamental question for professional ethics as whether or not those in professional roles require special norms and principles to guide their professional conduct. In an introductory chapter he deals with questions of relativism and the possibility of a common moral framework. Other sections of the book deal with principles and issues in the areas of politics, law, medicine, and business.

Gorovitz, Samuel, et al., eds. Moral Problems in Medicine. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976.

This anthology provides readings that contribute to an understanding of the moral problems of medicine from a philosophical viewpoint. The section on moral philosophy provides classical examples of major ethical theories. A second section deals with moral problems in the patient-physician relationship, including confidentiality, truth-telling, informed consent, and paternalism. Other sections consider moral problems of life and death and questions of health policy: the nature of social justice, the right to health care, medical resources as commodities, and the allocation of scarce medical resources.

Gray, Bradford. "Complexities of Informed Consent," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 437 (May 1978), pp. 37-48.

Using medicine as a model, Gray, a sociologist, examines some of the conceptual and practical complexities of our empirical knowledge about consent. Specific issues considered include the purpose of informed consent, the distinctions between ethical and legal functions of informed consent and between informed consent and consent forms, and the factors limiting the achievement of informed consent.

Hannah, Gerald T.; Christian, Walter P.; and Clark, Hewitt B. Preservation of Client Rights. New York: Free Press, 1981.

Subtitled " A Handbook for Practicioners providing Therapeutic, Educational and Rehabilitative Services," this volume provides practical guidelines in a number of areas of concern to social workers. Issues treated include privacy, autonomy, due process, protection against harm and involuntary servitude, individualized treatment, minimum standards, informed consent, and the right to refuse treatment. One section treats such service areas as counseling (child and adult), protective services, sex therapy, mental and developmental retardation, and substance abuse; another section deals with a variety of institutionalized populations.

Häring, Bernard. Medical Ethics. Notre Dame: Fides/Claretian, 1973.

This leading Roman Catholic moral theologian considers medical ethics from the perspective of a theological understanding of human nature and the meaning of life, health, illness, and death. Specific problematic issues discussed include birth regulation, abortion, the definition of death, organ transplantation, euthanasia and the prolongation of life, psychopathology and psychotherapy, homosexuality, drug addiction and alcoholism, issues in the physician-patient relationship, and experimentation with human beings.

Harron, Frank; Burnside, John; and Beauchamp, Tom. Health and Human Values: A Guide to Making your own Decisions. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983.

This is a basic text in biomedical ethics with a focus on the process of decision making. An introductory chapter discusses ethical theory; subsequent chapters deal with specific issues. Companion volumes consist of a compilation of audio-visual resources, a leaders' manual, and a digest of law and policy development.

Henning, James S., ed. The Rights of Children. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1982.

This interdisciplinary anthology deals with children's rights and conflicts of interest in a variety of settings. There are articles on sick children and medical decision making; child abuse and incest; divorce and child custody; the educationally handicapped child; children and research; cross-cultural perspectives; teaching children about their rights; and children as legal clients. A bibliography follows each essay.

Houlgate, Laurance D. The Child and the State: A Normative Theory of Juvenile Rights. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980.

This book represents a philosophical approach to the practical need for a normative theory of juvenile rights. In the first two sections of the book, Houlgate analyzes the current legal status of children, critically discusses relevant Supreme Court decisions in this area, and assesses traditional arguments for granting children some legal rights while denying them others; in the third section he outlines a general theory of juvenile rights based on the principles of utility and equalitarian justice.

Hunt, Robert and Arras, John. Ethical Issues in Modern Medicine, 2nd Ed. Palo Alto, Calif.: Mayfield Publishing Co. 1983.

This is an anthology of articles, originally published in 1977, from classic and current medical, philosophical, and legal literature. Some of the articles serve as case studies; others are more philosophical and reflective. In making revisions for the second edition the authors have deemphasized liberal individualism and emphasized the relatedness of individuals to other people and to their social and economic context.

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Kelman, Herbert. A Time to Speak: On Human Values and Social Research. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1968.

Kelman speaks from the perspective of a social psychologist on ethical issues and value implications of social science research. Topics covered include the use of human subjects for research, the social consequences of producing knowledge about the control of human behavior, the potential contribution of social research to social action and social change, ambiguities in the relationship of social science and social policy, and the model of man and science used by the researcher.

Kittrie, N.N. The Right to be Different: Deviance and Enforced Therapy. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1971.

Kittrie considers the "therapeutic state" in relation to its origins in the divestment of criminal justice and in relation to particular groups (the mentally ill, delinquent youths, psychopaths, addicts, alcoholics) and in relation to particular therapies. Kittrie concludes with a discussion of the evils of unchecked therapeutic power and makes some suggestions for limiting therapy and preserving liberty in the therapeutic state.

Kohl, Marvin, ed. Beneficent Euthanasia. Buffalo, N,Y,: Prometheus Books, 1975.

This combination of original and previously published papers attempts to shed light on the variety of moral, medical, and legal issues surrounding euthanasia. There are essays dealing with religious views, with underlying moral questions, with contrasting views of beneficence, with a variety of medical and legal issues. There is a concluding plea for the permissibility of beneficent euthanasia.

Macklin, Ruth C. "The Moral Dilemma of Racism: Competing Concepts of Justice," Journal of Applied Social Sciences, 1:2 (1977), pp. 1-16.

Macklin holds that racism is a moral dilemma (rather than a moral problem) because the rectification of the injustices of racism pit some of our basic values against other, equally basic, values. She identifies the dilemmatic quality of racism as lying in competing notions of justice held in our society, in particular, in the egalitarian and the meritarian notions, and in competing conceptions of equality, i.e., equality of opportunity versus equality of result. Macklin examines several of these competing theories and concludes that Rawls' theory of justice is particularly well suited to dealing with problems of racism.

_____. and Gaylin, Willard, eds. Mental Retardation and Sterilization: A Problem of Competency and Paternalism. New York: Plenum Press, 1981.

The essays in this book present arguments for and against the voluntary and involuntary sterilization of the mentally retarded from the perspectives of law, philosophy, psychology, medicine, and public policy. Several articles and the appendix deal with legal decisions in this area.

McCormick, Richard A. How Brave a New World? Dilemmas in Bioethics. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1981.

This is a collection of key essays in bioethics by a leading Roman Catholic moral theologian. The essays make the dual contribution of expressing in a clear and scholarly fashion current Catholic thinking on traditionally thorny and controversial moral problems and shedding general historical, philosophical, and theological light on these problems. The essays on experimentation and the incompetent; abortion, morality, and public policy; genetic medicine; the preservation of life; and the quality of life should be of general interest.

Melton, Gary B.; Koocher, Gerald P.; and Saks, Michael J. Children's Competence to Consent. New York: Plenum Press, 1983.

This interdisciplinary volume brings the insights of law, social science, and psychology to bear on the issue of the child's ability to consent to questions affecting his or her interests. Empirical as well as historical, legal, and psychological data are presented. Competence to consent is considered in relation to the specific areas of health care, psychotherapy, delinquency proceedings, psychoeducational assessment, and participation in research. Guidelines for increasing the child's participation in decision making are offered.

Monahan, John, ed. Who is the Client? The Ethics of Psychological Intervention in the Criminal Justice System. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1980.

This report of the American Psychological Association Task Force on the Role of Psychology in the Criminal Justice System outlines a series of recommendations for ethical practice in this area. A series of background papers discusses ethical issues faced by psychologists in the general field of corrections and in specific areas such as police agencies, the courts, and the juvenile justice system.

Outka, Gene. "Social Justice and Equal Access to Health Care," Journal of Religious Ethics, 2 (Spring 1974), pp. 11-32.

Outka offers a defense of the goal of equal access to health care on the basis of a particular view of social justice. Outka outlines five criteria of distributive justice and analyzes the relevance of each for health care. He discusses some of the policy implications of the argument for equal access to health care.

President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Securing Access to Health Care, Vol. 1: Report. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983.

Subtitled "The Ethical Implications of Differences in the Availability of Health Services," this report examines patterns of access to health care throughout the U.S. from an ethical perspective. The Commission concludes (1) that society does have an ethical obligation to ensure equitable access to health care for all; (2) that individuals also have health care obligations; (3) that equitable means adequate care without excessive burden; (4) that responsibility for equity rests with the federal government; (5) that the cost of achieving equitable

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access should be shared; and (6) that efforts to contain health care costs should not be at the expense of equitable access.

Ramsey, Paul. The Patient as Person. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970.

Ramsey, a Protestant theologian, emphasizes the personal dimension in medical care transactions. In this volume he explores questions of covenant loyalty and fidelity in the relationship between human beings in the health care system. Specific questions addressed include research with children and incompetents, the care of the dying and the definition of death, organ donation and transplantation, and allocation of scarce medical resources.

Reich, Warren T., Editor-in Chief, Encyclopedia of Bioethics. New York: Macmillan and The Free Press, 1978 (4 volumes).

This is a comprehensive four volume work with entries in six broad areas: (1) the concrete ethical and legal problems included in the field of bioethics; (2) basic concepts and principles that guide bioethical thinking; (3) ethical theory; (4) religious traditions; (5) historical perspectives on medical ethics; and (6) disciplines bearing on bioethics. Concrete problems in bioethics include the therapeutic relationship; codes of professional ethics; health care; sociopolitical problems in biomedicine; biomedical and behavioral research; mental health and behavioral issues; sexuality, contraception, and abortion; genetics; reproductive technologies; organ and tissue transplantation and artificial organs; death and dying; population; and the environment. All articles are cross-referenced and all have bibliographies.

Rivlin, Alice and Timpane, Michael P. eds. Ethical and Legal Issues of Social Experimentation. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1975.

This volume is a compilation of papers and critiques prepared for a conference on social experimentation. The papers examine the moral and legal issues raised by the federal government's having undertaken a series of large-scale social experiments designed to "try-out" new social policies under controlled conditions. Topics addressed include: the balancing of benefits and harms, the protection of rights, informed consent in social experimentation, ethical standards for experimentation, the regulation of harm, and the issue of mandatory participation in experiments.

Rosner, Fred and Bleich, J. David, eds. Jewish Bioethics. New York: Sanhedrin Press, 1979.

This volume presents a selection of papers on topics in biomedical ethics written from an Orthodox Jewish perspective. The chapters, most of which have been previously published, deal with issues related to the practice of medicine, sexuality and procreation, mental health and drugs, death and dying, organ transplantation, human experimentation, and genetic engineering. The volume assumes a familiarity with the Orthodox tradition.

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Scherer, Donald and Attig, Thomas,eds. Ethics and the Environment. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1983.

This collection of previously published essays is designed for use as a text in courses in contemporary moral problems. The first half of the book is devoted to a consideration of the moral status of the environment and a re-thinking of environmental ethics. The second half is devoted to three specific areas: land use and property rights, the use of cost-benefit analysis in environmental decisions, and the values reflected in alternative models of natural and social environmental decision making.

Shelp, Earl E., ed. Justice and Health Care. Boston: D. Reidel, 1981.

Volume eight of the Philosophy and Medicine series explores (1) philosophical, theological, and historical analyses of justice; (2) issues of justice in the micro-allocation of health care resources; and (3) justice in macro-allocation and health policy desicions. A variety of points of view are presented by a series of well-known philosophers, theologians, physicians, and economists.

Stolz, Stephanie B., ed. Ethical Issues in Behavior Modification. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1978, 1978.

This is a report of the American Psychological Association Commission on Behavior Modification which deals with legal and ethical issues in the use of behavior modification techniques in a variety of settings including institutions, schools, out-patient settings, and prisons. Ethical issues include defining who is the client and research versus therapy.

Titmuss, Richard M. The Gift Relationship: From Human Blood to Social Policy. New York: Pantheon Books, 1971.

This book compares the scientific, social, economic, and ethical issues involved in the procurement, processing, distribution, use, and benefit of human blood in several countries. Using the example of blood, Titmuss explores the question of why men give to strangers and compares the roles of altruism and market economics as a basis for modern welfare systems.

United States, The National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The Belmont Report: Ethical Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research. DHEW Publication no. (OS) 78-0012 (1978) See also Appendices A. and B, nos. (OS) 78-0013-14 (1978).

This Commission was established in 1974 under P.L.93-348 and charged with the task of developing research guidelines for the protection of human subjects of biomedical and behavioral research. This report identifies the basic principles underlying the protection of human subjects as respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. The application of these principles in informed consent, assessment of risks and benefits, and selection of subjects is also discussed. The Appendices contain testimony and supporting documents for various positions. The other reports of the Commission which are of particular value to social work are cited below.

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_____. Report and Recommendations: Research Involving Children. DHEW Publication No. (OS) 77-0004 (1977). Appendix. No. (OS) 77-0005.

This report consists of ten recommendations designed to guide research with children and includes several chapters of commentary and background material. The latter include discussions of why children are involved in research, the nature and extent of research with children, a survey of review and consent procedures, minority and public views, psychological perspectives on research with children, and legal and ethical issues.

_____. Report and Recommendations: Research Involving Prisoners. DHEW Publication No. (OS) 76-131 (1976). Appendix, No. (OS) 76-132 (1976).

This report presents an overview of the nature and extent of research with prisoners and develops philosophical, sociological, behavioral, and legal perspectives on such research. A series of recommendations sets out the limits of permissible research with this population.

_____. Report and Recommendations: Research Involving those Institutionaliz as Mentally Infirm. DHEW Publication No. (OS) 78-0006 (1978). Appendix , No. (OS) 78-0007 (1978).

This report deals with ethical issues in research with those who are institutionalized for mental illness, mental retardation, emotional disturbance, psychosis, or senility. It considers the nature and extent of such research and develops guidelines for the protection of such subjects.

Veatch, Robert. Death, Dying and the Biological Revolution: Our Last Quest for Responsibility. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976.

Veatch surveys the medical, legal, and ethical aspects of death and dying from the perspectives of the patient, medical technology, and public policy. Specific issues addressed include the definitions of death, choosing not to prolong dying, the right to refuse treatment, truth-telling, and policy alternatives.

_____. and Branson, Roy, eds. Ethics and Health Policy. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976.

The essays in this volume focus on ethical issues related to systems of health care and the formulation of health care policy rather than on the individual patient. The first section presents in a health care context four radically different perspectives on the classical conflict between the individual and society. Subsequent sections present diverse and competing views on justice in health care delivery, the right to health care, the allocation of scarce medical resources, and ethics and the health planning process.

Walters, LeRoy, ed., Bibliography of Bioethics. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1975 -

This ongoing project of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University is an annual publication which attempts to identify the central issues of bioethics, to develop an index language appropriate to the field, and to provide comprehensive, cross-disciplinary coverage

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of current English-language materials on bioethical topics. The bibliography includes references to a variety of media and literary forms including journal and newspaper articles, monographs, essays in books, court decisions, bills, audiovisual materials, and unpublished documents.

Wilkerson, Albert E., ed. The Rights of Children: Emergent Concepts in Law and Society. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1973.

This volume consists of a series of essays by authors representing a variety of disciplines and perspectives. There are essays dealing with the rights (and lack of rights) of the child as a person and at various stages of development, essays on a variety of substantial and procedural guarantees for the child, and a final group of essays on decisions involving children and those who speak for them.

Wilson, John P. The Rights of the Adolescent in the Mental Health System. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1978.

This volume provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the rights and status of the adolescent, issues related to the psychological and psychiatric treatment of adolescents, impediments to the adolescent's access to mental health treatment, issues related to special education, the rights of adolescents to refuse medical treatment, the right to treatment in institutions, and rights to privacy and confidentiality for adolescents undergoing mental health treatment. A model procedure for juvenile admissions to mental health facilities is proposed and appendices list age of majority and state statuatory provisions relating to the admission of minors to mental health facilities.

Wringe, C.A. Children's Rights: A Philosophical Study. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981.

This monograph reviews traditional theories of rights and their philosophical justification and then applies this analysis to the various rights claimed for children. Wringe distinguishes liberty rights from welfare rights and then delimits the spheres where either kind of rights claim is appropriate for children.

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I. Background Materials

D. The Teaching of Ethics

Aroskar, Mila A. "Anatomy of a Nursing Dilemma: The Theory and the Practice," American Journal of Nursing, 80, 1980, pp. 658-663.

Aroskar reviews basic ethical theories and concepts and describes a model for resolving ethical dilemmas in nursing. In this model the dilemma is broken down into three elements --facts about the situation, decision-making questions, and underlying ethical theories. These elements are then viewed within the context of time and value systems.

Bok, Derek. "Can Ethics be Taught?" Change, 8 (October 1976), pp. 26-30.

Bok discusses the role of colleges and universities in reversing the current decline in ethical standards and moral behavior. Bok gives a brief historical overview of the teaching of ethics in higher education, pointing out the limitations of various approaches. He recommends a problem-oriented approach with the course content made up of ethical dilemmas encountered in everyday life (for undergraduates) or in particular professions (for professional schools).

Callahan, Daniel and Bok, Sissela, eds. Ethics Teaching in Higher Education. New York: Plenum Press, 1980.

This book begins with an historical overview of ethics teaching in the United States during the last century. Contributed essays then explore general issues in the teaching of ethics (goals, pluralism vs indoctrination, moral psychology and ethics, and evaluation); an analysis of professional ethics and the teaching of ethics in specific settings; and more specific topics such as paternalism and "whistle-blowing" by professionals. The editors provide a final chapter of summary recommendations and a bibliography.

_____. "The Role of Applied Ethics in Learning," Change, 11 (September 1979), pp. 23-27.

This article gives a brief overview of the examination of ethics teaching carried out in the late 1970's by the Hastings Center. The article notes some of the problems commonly encountered in developing courses in ethics and outlines five goals for such courses. These are: stimulation of the moral imagination, recognition of ethical issues, development of analytic skills, development of a sense of moral obligation and personal responsibility, and toleration of (and appropriate resistance to) disagreement and ambiguity.

Delattre, Edwin J. and Bennett, William J. "Where the Values Movement Goes Wrong," Change, 11 (February 1979), pp. 38-43.

This article presents a cogent criticism of the "values clarification" and "values education" movement. One criticism is of the over-emphasis

on moral dilemmas and "the confusion of the ethically problemmatic with the ethically significant." A second criticism is of the tendency to substitute sensitivity and tolerance for reasoned judement.

Duska, Ronald and Whelan, Mariellen. Moral Development: A Guide to Piaget and Kohlberg. New York: Paulist Press, 1975.

In the study of ethics the moral agent is as important as the moral act. This volume examines the question, "what is the morally mature person?", from the perspective of two contemporary theories of moral development and discusses the implications of these stages for moral education. The authors write from a Christian perspective, but the stages of moral development outlined by Piaget and Kohlberg are universal.

Gilligan, Carol. In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1982.

Gilligan argues that current theories of moral development, which describe moral development from a male perspective, do violence to the moral development and moral status of women. In this book Gilligan presents both theoretical arguments and empirical research supporting her contention that women's moral development is different from rather than inferior to that of men. In making moral decisions women are consistently more concerned with relationships and the social matrix.

Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences. The Teaching of Ethics in Higher Education. New York: The Hastings Center, 1980.

This is Volume 1 of the Hastings Center series on The Teaching of Ethics. This volume describes the purpose and limits of the study, describes the history and present status of the teaching of ethics in American higher education (undergraduate and professional), and identifies major issues in the teaching of ethics. Major issues include: goals in the teaching of ethics, questions of indoctrination vs pluralism, qualifications for the teaching of ethics, evaluation of ethics' teaching, and teaching techniques and course organization.

May, William F. "Professional Ethics: Setting, Terrain, and Teacher," in Daniel Callahan and Sissela Bok, eds., Ethics Teaching in Higher Education. New York: Plenum Press, 1980.

May provides a detailed analysis of four areas of professional ethical concern that should be dealt with in courses of professional ethics and which should serve as a way of organizing thinking about professional ethics. These four are: (1) practice quandaries, (2) institutional and structural criticism, (3) professional character and virtue, and (4) the enforcement of professional standards (self-regulation and discipline.) May also discusses the relationship between professional ethics, professional education, and the university setting.

Montefiore, Alan. "Moral Philosophy and the Teaching of Morality," Harvard Educational Review, 35, 1965, pp. 435-449.

Montefiore suggests that fundamental differences in approaches to teaching morality are determined by whether you want to teach people

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to take full responsibility for working out their own moral solutions (moral autonomy) or whether you want them to accept some other authority as ultimate (ethical naturalism). Montefiore describes both positions and then discusses the implications of each for educators.

Peters, R.S. "Moral Development and Moral Learning," Monist, 58 (1974), pp. 541-568.

Peters discusses the process of moral development and moral learning from the perspective of a Humean rational morality. He distinguishes between the form and the content of morality, discusses the form of morality in terms of the stages of moral development of Kohlberg and Piaget, noting the kinds of experiences that foster such development. He then discusses issues related to the content of moral instruction.

Thomasma, David C. "Training in Medical Ethics: An Ethical Workup," Forum in Medicine, 1 (December 1978), pp. 33-36.

Thomasma outlines a process of moral reasoning which uses a case approach in teaching ethics to students in health sciences. The ethical workup involves identifying all relevant medical and human facts, identifying all relevant values (medical, professional, or human), identifying and delineating all major value conflicts, and making a decision on the basis of the priority of values identified.

II. Ethics and Social Work

A. Ethical Theory for Social Work

Downie, R.S. and Telfer, Elizabeth. Caring and Curing: A Philosophy of Medicine and Social Work. New York: Metheun, 1980.

This book is both an introduction to philosophy for those in the "caring" professions and a philosophy of those professions. Downie and Telfer, philosophers from the University of Glasgow, argue for the essential unity of the caring professions of medicine and social work, holding that the two concepts of health and welfare are but two different aspects of a single value judgment as to what sort of life a person ought to be enabled to live in his or her society. Specific attention is paid to the value base, the governing principles, the politics, and the knowledge base of the two caring professions.

Emmet, Dorothy. "Ethics and the Social Worker," British Journal of Psychiatric Social Work, 6 (1962), pp. 165-172.

Emmet addresses the issue of moral judgment in the social worker-client relationship. She considers the status of social work as a profession and suggests that an adequate conceptualization and definition of social work inevitably has a moral component. She then discusses the nature of moral judgment and the development of moral judgments in clients and suggests that social work may have something to offer moral philosophy as a laboratory for the study of moral judgments in practical situations.

Imre, Roberta Wells. Knowing and Caring: Philosophical Issues in Social Work. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1982.

This volume deals with a number of different epistemological and ethical issues related to social work. A principal point is that the recent positivistic bent of the profession has had an adverse effect on the commitment to ethical issues and to the more subjective forms of knowledge. The work of several contemporary social work writers and educators is criticized from this perspective.

Keith-Lucas, Alan. "The Political Theory Implicit in Social Casework Theory," American Political Science Review, 47 (December 1953), pp. 1076-1091.

Keith-Lucas argues that the power disparity between givers and receivers of social services is so great that the social work view of the nature of man and his relationship to society has profound implications for questions of liberties and rights. The article examines the professional literature on social casework from an historical perspective to show how social workers' views of man have in fact had a profound influence on the treatment of human rights in social work practice.

_____. "Ethics in Social Work," in National Association of Social Workers, Encyclopedia of Social Work, 17th ed., 1971.

Keith-Lucas sees ethics in social work as consisting of absolute principles inherent in a service profession which apply to what he

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calls "good-bad" ethical choices and a larger number of dilemmas involving choices between conflicting ("good-good" or "bad-bad') values. The latter usually arise out of the tension inherent in a profession that values both the individual and the group, social reform and individual coping, science and humanism, freedom and benevolence. Keith-Lucas sees current social work ethical problems as control, accountability, advocacy, honesty, and quality of service.

Levy, Charles S. "The Relevance (Or Irrelevance) of Consequences to Social Work Ethics," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 51 (Fall 1974), pp. 73-81.

Levy argues for a deontological or duty-based theory of social work ethics. Social workers' actions are to be evaluated primarily on their congruence with specified professional values. Contemplation of consequences is a part of ethical practice, but consequences are not the sole or primary determinant of social work ethics.

_____. Social Work Ethics. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

Levy conceptualizes social work ethics in terms of professional ethics and looks within the profession for basic ethical principles. The various chapters of his book, which draws heavily from previously published articles, deal with questions of whether there is a social work ethic; social work ethics as professional ethics; why there is a need for professional ethics; the context of social work ethics; the role of consequences in social work ethics; the ethics of planned change; ethics in relation to the social worker, the client, third parties, society, employers, colleagues, and unions; the social work code of ethics; enforcement of ethics; and education for ethical practice.

_____. Values and Ethics for Social Work Practice. Washington, D.C.: National Association of Social Workers, 1979. N.A.S.W. Continuing Education Series #11.

Levy begins by clarifying the distinction between values and ethics and between professional ethics and general ethics. He then gives a brief description of the functional and historical context of social work values and ethics and describes specific social work value orientations. The monograph ends with sections on the role of ethics in professional education and professional socialization.

Lewis, Harold. "Morality and the Politics of Practice," Social Casework, 53 (1972), pp. 404-417.

The morality of a profession resides in the concern for consequences which justifies practice and the values that direct such concerns. The politics of practice involves the inevitable decisions concerning the allocation of resources which affect all social workers. Lewis emphasizes the importance of trust and justice in the practice of social work and sets out a series of practice principles designed to enhance both.

Loewenberg, Frank and Dolgoff, Ralph. Ethical Decisions for Social Work Practice. Itasca, Ill.: F.E. Peacock, 1982.

This text has sections dealing with ethical choices in social work; with professional dilemmas in post-industrial society; with ethical decision making; and with guides to ethical decision making. There are numerous case studies drawn from different fields of practice and reflecting different kinds of ethical issues. Each chapter ends with a set of exercises for student use.

Plant, Raymond. Social and Moral Theory in Casework. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970.

This is an essay on the moral and social assumptions and implications of casework which attempts to balance the concern of social work with the individual and with society. The three main chapters deal with (1) the central casework concepts of individualization, self direction, and acceptance as part of the concept of respect for persons; (2) the concept of mental health as a societal concern; and (3) the social work moral and social commitment to therapy, reform and revolution.

Reamer, Frederic G. "Fundamental Ethical Issues in Social Work: An Essay Review," Social Service Review, 53 (June 1979), pp. 229-243.

Reamer notes that most discussions of ethical issues in social work focus either on the values that have been historically as well as currently identified as central to the profession or on establishing guidelines for relationships between social work practicioners and their clients, colleagues, and employers. Reamer argues that while social work "intuitions" and "practice wisdom" may in fact support basic values, social workers suffer from a lack of principled ethical thinking and therefore lack a method of justifying their ethical choices. An ethical system that Reamer sees as compatible with and supportive of traditional social work ethics is described.

_____."Ethical Content in Social Work," Social Casework, 61(November 1980), pp. 531-540.

Social work has usually relied either on intuitions or on utilitarian principles to validate its practice decisions. Reamer proposes that philosopher Alan Gewirth's "Principle of Generic Consistency" provides a guideline for resolving what Reamer sees as the fundamental ethical issues in social work: the formulation of the profession's basic values, the moral obligation to help those in need and the limits on this duty, and the principles intended to guide the distribution of scarce resources by social workers.

_____. "Conflicts of Professional Duty in Social Work," Social Casework, 63:10 (December 1982), pp. 579-585.

Social workers, like other professionals, must frequently make decisions which involve conflicts of loyalties. Since professional codes of ethics generally fail to specify how decisions should be made when the ethical principles conflict, Reamer suggests that social workers

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must look to moral philosophy for a system for ordering our moral principles. Reamer rejects utilitarianism as a basis for distinguishing actual from prima facie duties and proposes that in situations of conflict the priority duty should be determined by attention to what is most necessary for the performance of action and represents the least threat to the well-being of the individual.

_____. Ethical Dilemmas in Social Service. New York: Columbia University Press, 1982.

This book provides a critical review and examination of a wide range of ethical issues encountered by contemporary social service professionals. The author identifies ethical issues related to (1) the delivery of services to individuals and families (e.g., confidentiality, truth-telling, paternalism, obeying the law); (2) the design and implementation of social welfare policies and programs (e.g., the role of government in welfare matters, welfare rights, the distribution of limited resources; and (3) relationships among professional colleagues (e.g., privileged communication, whistle-blowing, complying with agency policy). Emphasis is placed on the application of theories and principles of ethics to the analysis of ethical issues. Case studies are included.

_____. "Ethical Dilemmas in Social Work Practice," Social Work, 28:1 (January-February 1983), pp. 31-35.

Reamer divides social work ethical dilemmas into three broad categories: direct service to individuals and families, design and implementation of social welfare policy and programs, and relationships among professional colleagues. In this article examples of each type of dilemma and various approaches to their resolution are discussed. Reamer offers a set of five ethical guidelines or principles designed to help systematize the resolution of ethical dilemmas.

Siporin, Max. "Moral Philosophy in Social Work Today," Social Service Review, 56:4 (December 1982), pp. 516-537.

Historically social workers had a coherent value system and a consistent public image as moral agents of society. Recently, however, there has been a shift from the traditional normative concern with ethical matters to a more libertarian position with the result that social workers are often viewed as amoral if not immoral. Siporin examines the philosophical and cultural context of the present conflict over moral issues as it is now being played out in the profession and suggests that social work needs to (1) regain its moral vision and passion, (2) once again be a moral agent of society, (3) extend itself to meet the spiritual needs of people, and (4) pay more attention to the moral-ethical conflicts within the profession.

_____. "Morality and Immorality in Working with Clients," Social Thought, 9:4 (Fall 1983), pp. 10-28.

Siporin suggests that social workers' lack of knowledge in the moral/ethical realm and their avoidance of explicit moral discourse with

clients is detrimental both to individual clients and to the social work profession. Siporin notes some of the reasons for this avoidance and then argues that social work's espousal of the currently dominant individualistic libertarianism is helpful neither to clients nor to social workers. He then outlines a theory of moral behavior, with elements drawn from several sources, designed for social work education and practice.

Timms, Noel. "Ethics and the Social Worker -- A Comment," British Journal of Psychiatric Social Work, 6 (1962), pp. 173-176.

This article is a reply to Emmet's "Ethics and the Social Worker" which appears in the same volume. Timms suggests that social work needs to develop case studies and consider ethical notions in four different areas: (1) situations in which the social worker decides to apply moral pressure on clients to change their behavior; (2) situations in which a decision has to be made on the use of scarce resources (money or services); (3) situations in which a decision has to be made between conflicting but legitimate interests; and (4) situations in which client actions or proposed actions are immoral, asocial, or illegal either from his own or the worker's point of view.

_____ and Watson, David, eds. Philosophy in Social Work. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1978.

This volume represents the outcome of a series of joint meetings between the Departments of Social Administration and Social Work and the Department of Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow. Issues addressed in the essays include the distinction between charity and other forms of help; the rights of welfare recipients; distinctions between charity and welfare rights; the definition(s) of non-judgmental; the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the social worker; the conflict of values and objectives in probationary social work; the role of authority in social work; the role of altruism in health and social services; and the status of social work.

Turner, Francis. "Effect of Value Reevaluation on Current Practice," Social Casework, 56 (May 1975), pp. 285-291.

Turner points out that the recent and ongoing societal revolution in ethics and values has implications for the kinds of problems for which clints seek social work assistance. Turner discusses ways in which ethical and value issues interact with current or unresolved developmental issues and makes suggestions regarding treatment.

Yelaja, Shankar A., ed. Ethical Issues in Social Work. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1982.

This volume of sixteen original articles by social workers and philosopher explores the stresses and ethical conflicts the social worker faces in a variety of practice settings. Introductory essays deal with social w ethics and values and with the clarification of ethical conflicts in practice. The largest groups of essays deals with specific practice areas and a final group deals with professional education. Appendices provide case studies, codes of ethics, and ethical review procedures.

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II. Ethics and Social Work

B. General Issues: 1. The Individual and Society

Abels, Paul and Abels, Sonia Leib. "Into the Lifeboats, Wealthy and Powerful First," The Social Welfare Forum, (1978), pp. 68-79.

The authors ask whether social work could function in a world of "lifeboat" ethics where helping the poor and combatting illness is seen as a eugenic threat to mankind. They suggest that issues such as population control, abortion, euthanasia, and death have been viewed primarily within the context of the individual and suggest that it is time their effects on the social collective were considered.

Ackley, Sheldon. "A Right to Subsistence," Social Policy, 8 (1978), pp. 3-11.

Ackley argues that the failure to recognize a right to subsistence stems directly from a refusal to acknowledge the part played by government in creating conditions of poverty. He believes that since individuals are placed in their circumstances largely by government policies, government has an obligation to provide them with the necessities of life. Ackley sees the right to subsistence as a natural right.

Beistek, Felix. Client Self-Determination in Social Work: A Fifty Year History. Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1978.

This book is a fifty year history (1920-1969) of the social work principle of self-determination as expressed in the social work literature. Self-determination is here defined as "the client's right to free choice in decisions concerning himself in the social work context." The book is organized by decades with the development of social work theory and practice regarding self-determination set in the context of political, economic and social events.

Brannon, Gerard. "Economic Justice: Which Way From Here?" Social Thought, 6 (1980), pp. 3-16.

Brannon discusses social justice issues in light of the economic conditions andsystems of developed Western nations and suggests that having controlled the major abuses emanating from the ownership of private property we now need to develop better ways of managing the control systems. Brannon argues that the way to greater economic justice is through a more sophisticated combination of self-interested market behavior and intelligent social control of specific market abuses rather than through more collective control.

Corrigan, Paul and Leonard, Peter. Social Work Practice Under Capitalism: A Marxist Approach. London: Macmillan, 1978.

Corrigan and Leonard analyze and offer explanations for the current crisis in the British welfare system from a Marxist perspective. One section of the book sets out the Marxist view of production and reproduction, class the state, individual consciousness and ideology, and the family: another

section makes suggestions for applying this perspective to various social work practice problems. The last chapter links small scale changes in socia work practice to the larger political context.

Coughlin, Bernard. "Social Justice and Human Settlements," Social Thought, 3 (Spring 1977), pp. 9-16.

Coughlin discusses justice, freedom, and equality from a natural law perspective and points out that the theory of justice and human settlements is at variance with the facts about actual living conditions both in Americ and in the rest of the world. He suggests that governments have a responsibility for guaranteeing certain rights to all citizens and that nations have the responsibility of helping guarantee the rights of people in other nations.

Coughlin, Roger J. "Social Action and the Christian Social Worker: Some Personal Stances," Social Work and Christianity, 9: 1&2 (Spring-Fall 1982), pp. 66-75.

Father Coughlin here presents a brief summary of the Roman Catholic teaching on social justice and then personalizes those teachings in examples drawn from his own experience as a community organizer. Concluding comments deal with threats to the family and the need to empower parents.

Cowger, C.D. and Atherton, C.R., "Social Control: A Rationale for Social Welfare," Social Work, 19 (July 1974), pp. 456-462.

Cowger and Atherton argue that the provision of social services is always a form of social control as the term is defind sociologically. In an age of ethical pluralism the important questions that flow from viewing social work as an institution of social control are: who determines the societal values and norms of behavior, how social work decides what norms to support, and how these norms can be most effectively supported. Social services are seen as a viable and legitimate alternative to police power as a means of controlling disorder and deviance in society.

Day, Phyllis J. "Social Welfare: Context for Social Control," Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 8 (March 1981), pp. 29-44.

Day contends that most human services professionals are unaware of the extent to which they and their agencies perform a social control function. The burden of social control falls most heavily on the socially disadvantaged, but government funding and standards of accountability are extending control functions and definitions of deviance into unaccustomed arenas. Values, attitudes, and techniques that support the social control function are discussed.

Dewar, Thomas. "The Professionalization of the Client," Social Policy, 8 (February 1978), pp. 4-9.

Dewar defines the professionalization of the client as the "process whereby persons being helped take on as their own some of the helpers' theories, assumptions, and explanations." While this process may make the client feel better, it also extends the dominance and control

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Hehir, J. Bryan. "Persons, Income, Society: Ethical Themes of Catholic Social Teaching," Social Thought, 1 (Winter 1975), pp. 3-9.

This article provides a theological-ethical basis for discussion of a minimum income policy for the United States based on Roman Catholic social teaching of the past 80 years. Hehir first defines the ethical issues involved in minimum income policy, then surveys pertinent themes in the social encyclicals, and, finally, presents conclusions which point toward support for such a policy.

Higgins, Joan. "Social Control Theories of Social Policy," Journal of Social Policy, 9 (1980), pp. 1-23.

Higgins goes beyond the assertion that social policy is a means of social control and that social workers are agents of social control to explore the meaning of social control. The article looks at the recent interest in social control theories in Marxist thought, in analyses of urban problems, and in the literature on radical social work; examines the ambiguities in the notion of control; and offers criticisms of the explanatory value of social control theories of social policy.

International Council on Social Welfare. Social Welfare and Human Rights. Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Social Welfare, Helsinki, Finland, August 18-24, 1968. New York: Columbia University Press, 1969.

This conference was designed to promote the integration of moral principles and commitment to human rights with practical and technical implementation in the various fields of social welfare. The proceedings of this seven day conference include addresses, reports of the general meetings, reports of special commissions, and reports of study groups. The authorship is international and the topics cover all areas of social welfare.

Keith-Lucas, Alan. "A Critique of the Principle of Client Self-Determination," Social Work, 8:3 (1963), pp. 66-71.

Keith-Lucas reviews the ways the concept of self-determination has been used historically in the social work literature. He identifies and discusses three major uses of the term: (1) as a concept growing out of alliance with Freudian theory which saw psychology as a liberating force and allied the therapist with the id against society; (2) as a concept within the Lockean liberal tradition emphasizing the contractual limitation on service; and (3) client self-determination as a goal of service.

Kellner, Jacob. "Contrasting Models of Community Welfare: Plato and Maimonides," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 51 (Fall 1974), pp. 61-72.

Kellner contrasts two approaches to the solution of social problems: the political model which is dominated by the concept of community planning and the humanitarian model which is concerned with the basic privileges of the individual. Kellner examines the consequences of these two models

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in their classical formulations in the "Platonic State" and in Maimonides' principles of "Good Works" and "Gifts for the Poor". Implications for social work are discussed.

Kennedy, Robert P. "Moral and Ethical Issues in Income Maintenance: II. A Catholic Viewpoint," The Social Welfare Forum, 1970, pp. 69-75.

Kennedy argues that a "right to income maintenance" flows from the basic right to life and that it is part of the state's obligation to promote the common good to take care of income maintenance for those who cannot do it for themselves. The Roman Catholic position sees the duty to work as flowing from the nature and dignity of the person and as independent of man's obligation to society. On the other hand, all people also have a duty to make a contribution to the society in which they live.

Kessel, Suzanne D. and Kane, Rosalie A. "Self-Determination Dissected," Clinical Social Work Journal, 8:3 (1980), pp. 161-178.

This article reports an empirical study of client self-determination as reported by 20 Utah social workers. Data were collected by means of a semi-structured interview consisting of specific practice dilemmas; examples from the respondant's own practice were also solicited. A major finding concerned the variability in the way even a fairly homogenous group of practicioners interpret and apply the concept of self-determination.

Kuhlman, Edward G., "A Christian View of Man for Social Action," The Paraclete (now Social Work and Christianity), 1 (Spring 1974), pp. 21-38.

Kuhlman takes evangelical Christians to task for their tendency to define social and psychological problems as exclusively symptomatic of spiritual problems and for their consequent failure to recognize the problematic nature of social institutions. He then develops a Christian anthropology designed to serve as a basis for action to change the social environment. Five bi-polar dimensions (created-creative, under dominion-having dominion, autonomous-determined, eternal-temporal, and moral-immoral) are identified as having particular relevance for social action.

Mandell, Betty. "Welfare and Totalitarianism: Part1. Theoretical Issues," Social Work, 16 (January 1971), pp. 17-26.

Mandell applies the ideas of Hannah Arendt's The Origins of Totalitarianism to the control and spiritual degredation of the poor by the welfare system. Totalitarian features of the welfare system include denial of equal worth and equal rights to the poor, denial of the right to a decent livelihood, arbitrarily unequal and secret treatment of recipients, use of police tactics to break up families or repress sexuality, invasion of privacy and intolerance of spontaneity and individual life styles, economic exploitation, breaking up the community, and resistance to political activity designed to change the system.

Marshall, T.H. "The Right to Welfare," in Noel Timms and David Watson, eds. Talking About Welfare. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1976.

Marshall reviews the history of the right to welfare and the confusion over whether and how this is a legal right. He also discusses the relationship between rights and duties, balancing the right of the destitute to relief with the duty of the individual not to become destitute. He also differentiates such "social" rights as those to health and education from Lockean or "natural" rights to property and personal freedom.

McDermott, E.E.,ed. Self-Determination in Social Work. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975.

This group of essays on various aspects and ramifications of the concept of self-determination is collected from both the social work and the philosophical literature. In Part I social workers examine, analyze, and criticize the concept of self-determination. In Part II philosophers discuss the related concepts of liberty, rights, equality, and persuasion from a variety of theoretical persuasions.

Minkler, Meredith. "Ethical Issues in Community Organization," Health Education Monographs, 6 (Summer 1978), pp. 198-210.

Minkler writes about community orgainzation from the perspective of the health educator. The article identifies potential ethical problems as conflict of loyalties, unintentional "victim blaming" in the selection of targets for community organization, the use of coercive strategies for change, the necessity of acquainting the community with possible negative or unanticipated outcomes of organizing efforts, and the possibility of delaying structural changes in society by focusing on short run adjustment to the status quo.

Nussbaum, Daniel. "Tsedakah, Social Justice, and Human Rights," Journal of Jewish Communal Studies, 59:3 (Spring 1983), pp. 228-236.

Rabbi Nussbaum analyses the impact of the tradition of tsedakah on the attainment of social justice and the protection of human rights in the contemporary American Jewish community. He argues that tsedakah and the liberal democratic movement to attain social justice are structured on different core values and value orientations with particular differences in treatment of the values of equality and universalism. Nussbaum closes by suggesting a reformulation of the tradition that would be more supportive of social justice.

Obenhaus, Victor. "Moral and Ethical Issues in Income Maintenance: I. A Protestant Viewpoint," The Social Welfare Forum, 1970, pp. 61-69.

American social work has been heavily influenced by the notion that people will be corrupted by not having to work for what is received. Obenhaus denies that this attitude is either Protestant or ethical but rather lies rooted in the peculiarly American notion that inseparably ties productivity to money-making. American economic values are seen as at odds with deeper values related to the worth of individuals.

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Otis, Jack. "Liberty, Social Work, and Public Policy Development," Social Welfare Forum, 1976, pp. 35-46.

Otis explores two major concepts of liberty and their relationship to social work. Classical liberalism, or liberty as "freedom from", is negative, universal, and abstract; modern liberalism, or liberty as "the power to do", is, by contrast, positive, particular, and concrete. The latter definition is germane to social work's concern with the development and modification of institutional structures and with increasing the "power to do" of individuals and groups.

Piven, Frances Fox and Cloward, Richard A. Regulating the Poor. New York: Pantheon Books, 1971.

In this book Piven and Cloward expose the social control function of social welfare. They hold that the aim and consequence of relief policy in America are: (1) the moderation or prevention of public disorder and social disruption on the part of the poor and (2) the maintenance of a low-wage labor pool by both making the conditions of relief onerous and periodically pushing people off the relief rolls and into low paying jobs. This thesis is supported by examples from the history of social welfare policy and legislation.

Reamer, Frederic G. "The Concept of Paternalism in Social Work," Social Service Review, 57:2 (June 1983), pp. 254-271.

Reamer discusses the relationship of paternalism and self-determination and carefully examines the philosophical roots of the concept of paternalism in the work of John Stuart Mill and in the contemporary work of Gerald Dworkin. Reamer then examines the various forms paternalism takes in social work. A set of criteria describing under what circumstances paternalism is justified is offered.

Ross, Bernard and Shireman, Charles, eds. Social Work Practice and Social Justice. Washington, D.C.: NASW, 1973.

This volume contains selections from contributions to the Third NASW Professional Symposium (New Orleans, 1972) and is concerned mainly with issues of justice in the juvenile and adult justice systems. There are articles on a justice model, on barriers to justice, on the rights of various groups, and on justice in relation to health, income maintenance, and ADC, as well as descriptions of specific programs.

Salzberger, Ronald Paul. "Casework and a Client's Right to Self-Determination," Social Work, 24 (September 1979), pp. 398-400.

Salzberger challenges the social work literature that finds the client's right to self-determination "illusory" because of the internal and external impediments to its exercise on the grounds that loss of rights and the loss of the opportunity to exercise them are not identical. "Representative action" in all cases and "representative proxies" for incapacitated clients are proposed as ways of preserving client autonomy.

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Schindler, Rubin. "Civil Disobedience: A Secular and Jewish View," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 50 (1973), pp. 322-326.

This article examines the subject of civil disobedience as a strategy for social change. Writing from Israel, Schindler concludes that it might be appropriate for social work to consider this "extreme" strategy for protest in light of continuing social inequalities and the persistence of poverty. Examples of and justifications for civil disobedience are drawn from American history and literature as well as from Biblical sources.

Thurow, Lester. "A Theory of Groups and Economic Redistribution," Philosophy and Public Affairs, 9 (Fall 1979), pp. 25-41.
Thurow discusses the question of whether government economic policies should focus on elimination of differences in economic outcomes among groups (black vs white, male vs female, old vs young) or whether they should focus on helping individuals whose economic performance is in some way below society's definition of acceptability (i.e., the poor). Thurow discusses group and individual approaches and looks at the relative economic status of different groups.

Vasey, Wayne. Social Welfare and Human Rights. U.S. Committee Report, 14th International Conference on Social Welfare, helsinki, Finland, 1968.

This report was propared by the U.S. Committee of the International Council on Social Welfare. Essays present: (1) a comparison of the values of human rights and social welfare,(2) the relationship of rights, welfare, and the level of economic development in the U.S., (3) problems in securing human rights for individuals and communities in America, (4) a discussion of the function and methodology of social work and social welfare and the safeguarding of human rights, and (5) an analysis of human rights in relation to specific social welfare institutions.

Warwick, Donald and Kelman, Herbert C. "Ethical Issues in Social Intervention" in Gerald Zaltman, ed., Process and Phenomena of Social Change. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1973, pp. 377-419.

The authors identify four aspects of any social intervention that raises major ethical issues: (1) the choice of goals to which the change effort is directed; (2) the definition of the target of change; (3) the choice of means used to implement the intervention; and (4) the assessment of the consequences of the intervention. They analyze the value assumptions underlying each of these areas, offer procedures to be used in resolving conflicts, and assess the ethical implications of various goals, targets, means, and consequences of intervention.

Watson, David. "Welfare Rights and Human Rights," Journal of Social Policy, 6 (1977), pp. 31-46.

Watson explores the question of the limits of society's right to unsolicited intervention in the lives of its members through social work agencies. Watson holds that unsolicited intervention into the affairs of autonomous individuals is justified if and only if there is a danger of serious harm to others. He discusses the application of this principle in common social work practice situations.

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_____. Caring for Strangers. Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1980.

This book represents an application of ideas developed and developing in moral and political philosophy to the analysis of modern welfare policy. Defining social welfare as "help given to strangers," Watson proceeds to a discussion of the distinction between social policy and economic policy, to the relationship between social justice and discrimination between classes of "strangers", the distinction between care and control, and the limits of social programs.

Weale, Albert. "Paternalism and Social Policy," Journal of Social Policy, 7 (1978), pp. 157-172.

This article discusses the notion of paternalism and applies it to an analysis of redistribution by means of social policy measures. It also explores the issues of whether any redistribution must be paternalistic and whether redistribution in kind is more paternalistic than redistribution in cash. Three criteria are offered for assessing whether a paternalistic intervention by the state is justified or not.

Wickler, Daniel I. "Persuasion and Coercion for Health: Ethical Issues in Government Efforts to Change Life-Styles," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly/ Health and Society, 56 (1978), pp. 303-337.

As government becomes more involved in the provision of health care it also has more incentive to be involved in the reform of "unhealthy" life-styles. Wikler discusses goals of life-style reform and analyzes ethical issues inherent in various methods of reform. While the article focuses on health, the arguments and issues are applicable to government attempts to reform life-style in any area of life.

Younghusband, Eileen. "Social Work and Social Values," Social Work Today, 1 (September 1970), pp. 5-13.

This article focuses on the role of the social worker as a planner and regulator of social change. Younghusband identifies a number of moral dilemmas that are inherent in this role. These include the dilemma of conflicting rights, the dilemma of focusing on changing society versus helping people to cope, the dilemma of using power to work for a more tolerant society, the obligation to evolve a code of ethics, and the use of protest and conflict in an advocacy role.

II. Ethics and Social Work

B. General Issues: 2. The Control of Information

Alves, Joseph T. Confidentiality in Social Work. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1959.

Alves approaches the subject of confidentiality from the perspective of casework principles and practice, the universal moral (natural) law, and the requirements of civil law in the United States. This monograph (a Catholic University doctoral dissertation) is valuable for the historical material on confidentiality and moral law, confidentiality and civil law, and confidentiality and professional law.

American Psychiatric Association. "Model Law on Confidentiality of Health and Social Service Records," American Journal of Psychiatry, 136 (January 1979), pp. 138-144.

This model law was prepared by the Task Force on Confidentiality of Children's and Adolescent's Clinical Records and the Committee on Confidentiality of the American Psychiatric Association and was adopted in 1978. It is designed to cover any patient or client, child or adult, who consults, or is examined, treated, or otherwise served by a service provider or clinical researcher with regard to a medical, mental, or emotional condition or social deprivation or dysfunction. [Commentary is provided by Sandra Nye, q.v.]

Arnold, Selma. "Confidential Communication and the Social Worker," Social Work, 15 (January 1970), pp. 61-67.

In 1965 New York state extended privileged communication to the clients of social workers. Arnold, a lawyer, reviews five years of experience with that law and notes that problems arise because of the broad scope of social work and the fact that the social worker may be working with more than one client (as in marriage counseling) whose interests do not necessarily coincide. Arnold suggests that in order to keep that privilege and to have it extended to other states, social work must take responsibility for defining limits for the privilege rather than claiming it for all social work functions. Some of the ethical implications of confidentiality are also discussed.

Chaiklin, Harris. "Honesty in Casework Treatment," The Social Welfare Forum, 1973, pp. 266-274.

Chaiklin deplores the ambiguity in the social work profession regarding the open and honest exchange of information with clients. Case examples demonstrate the positive therapeutic effect of social worker honesty. The author sees greater honesty in the caseworker-client relationship as a vital first step in improving social work competency.

Day, Peter R. and Eyden, Joan L.M. "Perspectives on Privacy," Social Work Today, 4 (1973) pp. 203-205.

Day and Eyden discuss several dilemmas related to privacy in the British social services. Citizen participation in community-oriented family services is valuable, but may endanger confidentiality; advances in information storage and analysis by computer may lead to abuses of personal information; failure to distinguish between administrative and professional supervision may threaten the independence, privacy, and integrity of the professional person; and information on social work students may be used for a variety of purposes.

Fanning, John P. "Protection of Privacy and Fair Information Practices," The Social Welfare Forum, 1975, pp. 115-120.

Fanning discusses the "code of fair information practices" established by the Privacy Act of 1974. The principle behind the act is that of "mutuality" which stresses the data subject's participation in deciding how much information pertaining to him will be used. "Mutuality" is seen as replacing "confidentiality" in controlling access to information in order to better meet legitimate requests for information, especially in the health field.

Kelly, Verne B. and Weston, Hanna B. "Computers, Costs, and Civil Liberties," Social Work, 20 (January 1975), pp. 15-19.

The authors see the control of personal information as the center of a dilemma between legitimate government efforts to control costs and evaluate services and the equally legitimate and necessary need for individual privacy. The authors hold that the primary threat to confidentiality is the identification of individual patients (clients) in centralized data banks and propose that minimal safeguards to privacy require that patients give informed consent to the release of information to data bases specifying what kinds of information is to be sent, to whom, and for what purposes.

Levick, Keith. "Privileged Communication: Does It really Exist?" Social Casework, 62 (April 1981), pp. 235-239.

Levick argues that, although social workers provide most mental health services, social work clients are not adequately protected by statutes of privileged communication. Even in states where social work privilege exists, it is liable to be abrogated for other compelling interests. Privileged Communication for social work clients is weakened by inappropriate judicial opinions, by weak laws and statues, and by a code of ethics that contains insufficient guidance in this area.

McCormick, Mary J. "Privacy: A New American Dilemma," Social Casework, 59, April 1978, pp. 211-220.

McCormick discusses the dilemma of privacy in a nation that professes belief in a personal right "to be left alone" but at the same time upholds the right to invade that aloneness. Noting that there is no expressly defined right to privacy spelled out in the Constitution, she discusses legal decisions which have established that right; the defense of privacy through appeal to other Constitutional rights: and

the Privacy Act of 1974. Privacy and the professions, privileged communication, professional discretion, and the future of privacy are also discussed.

McKenna, Gerard. "Ethics and Electronics," The Social Worker/Le Travailleur, 43, 1975, pp. 185-188.

This article reports on ethical issues involved in the proliferating use of audio and video electronic recordings in individual and group counseling. Abuses of recording include deception, recording without the client's knowledge or consent, coercion, deliberate or inadvertant breaches of confidentiality, and recording for non-therapeutic purposes. Guidelines for ethical use of electronic recording devices are proposed.

Meisel, Alan. "Confidentiality and Rape Counseling," Hastings Center Report, 11, August 1981, pp. 5-7.

Meisel argues that privileged communication should be based on function (psycho-therapy/counseling) rather than on professional affiliation. However, safeguards must be taken to assure that abuse of that privilege in the interests of the privacy rights of the rape victim, does not interfere with the accused's right to a fair trial. A recent Pennsylvania case in which "limited privilege" was accorded rape counselors is discussed.

Murch, Mervyn. "Privacy -- No Concern of Social Work?" Social Work Today, 2, June 3, 1971, pp. 6-8.

Murch defines privacy as associated with a basic need to preserve a sense of separate identity and personal integrity within a context of social relations. He defines threats to privacy as falling under the categories of snooping, abuses and misuses of confidential information, and physical invasions of privacy. He questions why British social workers seem unconcerned about such threats.

National Social Welfare Assembly, Committee on Confidentiality. Confidentiality in Social Services to Individuals. New York: National Social Welfare Assembly, 1958.

The concept of confidentiality emerges from moral law and from the basic concept of dignity and human rights of individuals. This study traces the principle of confidentiality as it is actually practiced by examining policies and practices of selected agencies regarding responsibility for information, control and sharing of information, and consent of the client.

Noble, John H., Jr. "Protecting the Public Privacy in Computerized Health and Welfare Information Systems." Social Work, 16, January 1971, pp. 35-41.

Noble addresses the legal, ethical, and practical problems caused by the computerization of health and welfare information systems. He distinguishes between anonymous statistical systems and intelligence dossier systems and discusses ways in which both confidentiality and

privileged communication might be compromised by the computerization of existing data systems. Model regulatory guidelines based on the British Data Surveillance bill are proposed.

Nye, Sandra. "Commentary on Model Law on Confidentiality of Health and Social Service Records," American Journal of Psychiatry, 136, January 1979, pp. 145-147.

This commentary points out that the Model Act (which is reprinted in the same volume) not only creates and articulates novel concepts and procedures but also expressly eliminates or alters existing ones. The Act addresses and incorporates three allied legal concepts -- confidentiality, privacy, and testimonial privilege -- and is deighed to serve as the basis for examining and proposing changes in legislation.

Reynolds, Mildred M. "Threats to Confidentiality," Social Work, 21 (March 1976), pp. 108-113.

The ideal of confidentiality is threatened by increasing third-party and regulatory requests for information from health care records. Reynolds reviews the ethical and legal grounding of the principle of confidentiality in the individual's right to privacy and describes its protection under legal statutes of "privileged communication." Specific instances in which claims to privilege will not or may not be legally upheld are reviewed.

_____. "Privacy and Privilege; Patients', Professionals', and the Public's Rights," Clinical Social Work Journal, 5 (1977), pp. 29-42.

Reynolds addresses issues underlying the conflict between the individual's "right to privacy" and society's "right to know" certain information. She reviews concepts of privacy in law and in professional codes of ethics, describes mechanisms for the protection of privacy (including privileged communication), and weighs the right to privacy against a variety of third-party claims to information.

Schuchman, Herman. "Toward Assuring Confidentiality of Records in Large-Scale Assessment Programs," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 48 (January 1978), pp. 71-76.

This article discusses issues related to maintaining confidentiality in a national health program such as the EPSDT (Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment) program for children. Schuchman identifies problem areas as (1)sharing of information, (2)labeling, (3) the longevity of records (especially those belonging to children), (4) paternalistic attitudes toward and a lessened concern with the rights of children, and (5) inadequate training of service providers as to the importance of maintaining confidentiality. Suggestions are made concerning record content, access to records within and beyond to provider agency, and informed consent.

_____. "Confidentiality: Practice Issues in New Legislation," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 50, October 1980, pp. 641-648.

Schuchman points out that the greatest demand for "confidential" information now comes from federal and state legislation. Since

health and social service records can no longer be controlled by the consumer and provider, a variety of measures are needed to protect their contents. Schuchman outlines a number of these measures.

Skolnick, Louise R., and Attison, Lisa. "Confidentiality in Group Work Practice," Social Work with Groups," 1 (Spring 1978), pp. 65-74.

Most discussions of confidentiality deal with the individual rather than with groups. Yet group work faces the same external threats to confidentiality (central registries, computerized data banks, appeals for fiscal accountability, administrative and other intra-agency need for information) as well as the sharing of information among clients that is unique in the group situation. The authors discuss the law's position on confidentiality and privileged communication, raise questions relating these positions to group work, and discuss ways in which group workers can handle dilemmas surrounding confidentiality.

Smith, William H. "Ethical, Social and Professional Issues in Patients' Access to Psychological Test Reports," Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 42 (1978), pp. 150-155.

The long-held view that clients should not have access to psychological test reports is currently under serious review. Smith considers some of the issues and problems involved in client access to such reports and sees potential harm (1) in misuses of the knowledge the client gains and (2) in impairment of trust in the clinician. Suggestions for coping with these problems are offered.

Wilson, Suanna J. Confidentiality in Social Work. New York: Free Press, 1978.

Confidentiality in Social Work is a comprehensive guide to the practical, legal, and policy implications of confidentiality. Specific topics include basic principles of confidentiality, privileged communication and its limitations, the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, and confidentiality problems related to supervision and administration.

Woodsworth, David E. "Privacy -- A Social Work Dilemma," The Social Worker/ Le Travailleur, 46 (Fall 1978), pp. 56-60.

Woodsworth analyzes the concepts of privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination as used in the social work literature and identifies a spectrum of positions ranging from supporting full freedom of a client to act in any way he chooses to supporting the authority or duty of the professional to cause the client to act in the interests of society. Woodsworth argues for a professional model that recognizes social work's dual commitment to the individual and to society and a view of confidentiality that also recognizes collective need.

II. Ethics and Social Work

B. General Issues 3. Professional Issues

American Psychological Association. Ethical Principles of Psychologists, 1981 Revision. Washington, D.C., American Psychological Association, 1981.

This code of ethics contains articles dealing with responsibility, competence, moral and legal standards, public statements, confidentiality, welfare of the consumer, professional relationships, assessment techniques, research with human subjects, and care and use of animals. This code is addressed to all psychologists, students, and those who work under psychologists and deals with both research and therapy.

Bear, Gordon R. "Seeking the 'Right' Way to Serve Others: The NACSW Code of Ethics," Social Work and Christianity, 7:2 (Fall 1980), pp. 55-60.

This article reviews the purpose, the process of development, and the criteria guiding the formulation of the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Christians in Social Work. The code, which was adopted in October 1981, is presented in its entirety along with a brief commentary.

Bernstein, Barton E. "Malpractice: An Ogre on the Horizon," Social Work, 23 (March 1978), pp. 106-112.

Bernstein defines malpractice and negligence and gives examples of cases in which psychotherapists have been successfully sued. Specific problem areas include documentation of diagnosis and justification for commitment, confidentiality, failure to warn others of possible harm, assault and battery, sexual relations, abandonment, incompetence, and termination of treatment. Ways in which social workers can protect themselves professionally, personally, and financially are discussed.

_____. "Malpractice: Future Shock of the 1980's", Social Casework, 62 (March 1981), pp. 175-181.

Bernstein defines the elements of malpractice as duty, breach of duty, injury, and proximate cause. Areas of potential danger for psychiatrists (and by analogy social workers) engaged in the practice of psychotherapy are: wrongful commitment to hospital, radical treatment, breaking of confidentiality, failure to warn others of possible harm, assault and battery (in groups using "fight" techniques), sexual relationships, abandonment, limitations on ability, and termination of treatment.

Canadian Association of Social Workers, "CASW Code of Ethics," The Social Worker/Le Travailleur, 49 (Spring 1981), p. 48.

The Code of Ethics of the Canadian Association of Social Workers was approved by the CASW Board of Directors in 1977 and reaffirmed in 1979.

Members must adhere to no less than the "Preamble" and the "Social Work Declaration" which appear in this publication. A "Commentary" is available from the Association.

Frankel, Charles. "Social Values and Professional Values," Journal of Education for Social Work, 5 (Spring 1969), pp. 29-35.

Frankel holds that in a time of social turmoil social work must decide where it stands on the relationship of professional values to broader social values. He holds that a profession is set apart from other occupations by its regulative ideals, but he also argues for a fuller examination of the social philosophies and ideology that are powerful determinants of the way social work actually functions in practice.

Garbin, Joseph P. "Professional Values vs Personal Beliefs in Drug Abuse," Social Work, 19 (May 1974), pp. 333-337.

Garbin describes the situation of the practicioner who finds his personal values in conflict with some aspects of professional values. Reconciliation of his beliefs with various articles of the Code of Ethics may still leave him in conflict with agency norms and expectations and with the professional culture which, for the most part, does not support social action.

Gilbert, N. and Specht, H. "Advocacy and Professional Ethics," Social Work, 21 (July 1976), pp. 288-293.

Gilbert and Specht argue that while some definitions of advocacy are entirely congruent with the (1967) NASW Code of Ethics' statement that the primary social work obligation is to the welfare of the client, other definitions allow the social worker too much discretion in deciding which goals should be pursued. While the principle of self-determination cannot be an absolute value, ethical practice is based on respect for the client's ability to determine his or her own long and short term interests.

Howe, Elizabeth. "Public Professions and the Private Model of Professionalism," Social Work, 25 (May 1980), pp. 179-191.

The author argues that the private model of professionalism is basically inappropriate for a public profession such as social work. The article examines the concepts of "publicness" and "privateness" in professional life and compares social work with a variety of other fields. Codes of ethics are examined to determine their relative public-private orientation and to ascertain how various professions deal with the tensions between the two orientations. A copy of the 1979 NASW Code of Ethics is included and the 1979 Code is noted to be more "private" than the 1967 code.

Levy, Charles S. "The Context of Social Work Ethics," Social Work, 17 (March 1972), pp. 95-101.

Levy sees social work ethics as an "ethics of responsibility" which arises out of the professional service situation. Elements in the situation that are determinative of ethical responsibility are the

client's relative incapacity vis à vis the worker, the social worker/client relationship and its potential for abuse, and the client's legitimate expectation of competent service.

_____. "Professional Ethics as Humanistic Ethics," Jewish Social Work Forum, 9 (Spring 1972), pp. 5-13.

This paper describes a humanistic theory of ethics as an appropriate basis for professional codes of conduct. The humanistic ethic described by Levy is characterized by rejection of a super-natural world view ("this-worldly"), a concern with what human beings find worthwhile in experience ("situational"), and the commitment to a social ("humanitarian") as well as a "rational" foundation for ethical performance.

_____. "Social Work's Status as a Profession: Effect on Client Autonomy," Jewish Social Work Forum, 10 (Fall 1973), pp. 4-13.

Levy argues that social workers hold a position of relatively great power in relation to their clients merely by social work's identification as a profession. Levy discusses the professional characteristics of social work which affect the degree of autonomy of the client.

_____. "Advocacy and the Injustice of Justice," Social Service Review, 48 (March 1974), pp. 30-50.

This article distinguishes between legal advocacy and social work advocacy, between advocacy as a function of the agency and of the professional, and between what is required of the social worker qua professional versus the social worker qua private individual. Levy outlines three levels of advocacy in terms of three kinds of justice: general justice, distributive justice, and corrective justice. These three kinds of justice (and advocacy to insure them) are a moral requirement at all levels of social work practice.

_____. "On the Development of a Code of Ethics," Social Work, 19 (March 1974), pp. 207-216.

Levy identifies four broad categories of concern -- the practicioner, the client, professional colleagues, and society -- common to human service codes of ethics and discusses each category in relation to social work. Levy notes that the social work Code of Ethics (1968) lacks specificity and conclusiveness as compared to other codes and also lacks a clear system of implementation and enforcement.

_____. "Personal Versus Professional Values: The Practicioner's Dilemma," Clinical Social Work Journal, 4 (1976). pp. 110-120.

Levy suggests that social work practicioners experience three levels of value conflicts: (1) uncertainty or lack of consensus as to professional values; (2) conflicts between personal and professional values; and (3) conflicts among personal values. Sources and manifestations of each type pf conflict are discussed and it is proposed that their resolution requires that the social worker give up some of his autonomy as a person in the interest of the effective performance of professional responsibilities.

_____. "Occupational Values and Ethics in Jewish Law and Lore: Premises for Jewish Communal Services," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 52 (1977), pp. 133-140.

Levy draws on traditional Jewish writings and law to illustrate the values and ethics operative in the Jewish human services occupations. Rules and behavioral prescriptions found in the Bible and other sources are applied to the role expectations of present day helping professionals, including social workers.

McCann, Charles W. and Cutler, Jane Parker. "Ethics and the Alleged Unethical," Social Work, 24 (January 1979), pp. 5-8.

A review of NASW's actual experience in handling formal charges of unethical practice was mandated by both the 1976 Task Force on Ethics and the 1977 Delegate Assembly as a preliminary to the revision of the Code of Ethics. This article reviews the adjudication process and procedures for complaints against individual NASW members and analyzes the 154 complaints processed between 1955 and 1977. Recommendations for code revision include the need for greater specificity as well as for additional channels for the resolution of professional issues and conflicts.

National Association of Social Workers. Code of Ethics. Washington, D.C.: NASW, 1980.

This revised Code of Ethics was adopted by the 1979 NASW Delegate Assembly and became effective July 1, 1980. It consists of a preamble, a summary of major principles, and a full code. Areas dealt with are the social worker's conduct and comportment as a social worker and the social worker's ethical responsibility to clients, colleagues, employers and employing organizations, to the social work profession, and to society.

National Federation of Societies for Clinical Social Work. "Ethical Standards of Clinical Social Workers," Clinical Social Work Journal, 2 (1974), pp. 312-315.

This code affirms the commitment of the clinical social worker to the basic values of the social work profession. Specific areas addressed are: responsibility, competence, moral and legal standards, misrepresentation, public statements, confidentiality, client welfare, client relationship, impartial service, announcement of services, interprofessional relationships, remuneration, research precautions, publication credit, and responsibility toward the supporting organization.

Nulman, Efram. "Adherence to Professional Ethics: from Principles of Reason to Elements of Faith," Jewish Social Work Forum, 19 (Spring 1983), pp. 43-57.

Nulman attempts to answer the question "why abide by a code of professional ethics?" by analyzing the role of values, reason, and faith in the formulation of such a code. He argues that a coherent professional ethic must be grounded not in universal ethical principles or

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general ethical theory but in a consensus about what the profession does and values. Nulman also underscores the professional obligation to work for improvement in professional codes.

Pruger, Robert. "On Resigning in Protest," Administration in Social Work, 3 (Winter 1979), pp. 453-463.

Pruger points out that while service givers often complain about bureaucratic interference with the discharge of their professional and ethical obligations, very few actually resign in protest. Pruger differentiates "clean" and "dirty" resignations and discusses the requirements and hazards of effective resignations in protest.

Steiner, Joseph R. and Gross, Gerald M. "Underlying Agendas in the New Social Work Code of Ethics," The Social Welfare Forum, 1980, pp. 207-218.

The authors suggest that the social work profession holds two contrary views of the human person--one based on a positive view that persons possess virtue by nature of their being and the other based on the negative view that the attainment of virtue is based on the success of socialization and regulation. These contrary views are discussed from both a philosophical and a social work practice perspective and a content analysis shows that both views are represented in the social work code of ethics.

II. Ethics and Social Work

C. Social Administration

Coulton, Claudia and Rosenberg, Marvin. "Social Justice and Rationing Social Services," Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 8 (July 1981), pp. 415-431.

The authors contend that at present allocation of social services resources is done on the basis of intuition, political expediency, and tradition rather than on the basis of systematic ethical analysis. Theories of social justice developed by John Stuart Mill and John Rawls are applied to a variety of current distributive practices of social service agencies. Difficulties in applying ethical theory to agency practice are noted.

Coulton, Claudia J.; Rosenberg, Marvin L.; and Yankey, John A. "Scarcity and the Rationing of Services," Public Welfare, 39 (Summer 1981), pp. 15-21.

The authors discuss the need to make explicit the methods of rationing by which scarce resources of personnel and funds are distributed by public welfare departments. The rationing rules may be based on convenience, political considerations, tradition, law, or ethical principles, but they are usually based on disparate individual decisions rather than on thought-out policy. The moral and practical advantages and disadvantages of various forms of rationing used by agencies -- queuing, hidden and hard-to-get benefits, creaming, equal rationing, rationing to protect society, the preferred recipient, market rationing, triage, and needs assessment -- are discussed.

Frederickson, H. George, Symposium ed. "Social Equity and Public Administration," Public Administration Review, 34 (January/February 1974), pp. 1-51.

This symposium consists of several articles dealing with issues of social equity in the administration of public social services. There is a theoretical article which defines social equity and describes the equitable administrator. The remaining articles deal with the implications of the practice of social equity in public administration, in the internal operation of government agencies, in personnel practices, and in relation to productivity, finances, and research and policy analysis. (Two of the articles are cited below.)

Green, Ronald K. and Pawlak, Edward J. "Ethics and Manipulation in Organizations." Social Service Review, 57:1 (March 1983), pp. 35-43.

Manipulation is here defined as "the conscious control of another's behavior, without his knowledge or consent, by the control of communications or activities that have meaning to the other person in order to achieve one's own objectives." After exploring the place of manipulation in the achievement of organizational goals, Green and Pawlak explore some of the ethical considerations that arise in the use of manipulation in organizations.Conflicts in codes of ethics and in ethical systems are noted.

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Gummer, Burton. "The Social Responsibilities of the Organization: Fairness, Equity, and Justice," Administration in Social Work, 2 (Winter 1978), pp. 489-493.

Gummer suggests that the social ideals of fairness, equity, and justice are currently being taken more seriously both in the general society and in organizational and bureaucratic behavior. This article reviews some of the recent management literature that focuses on the social responsibility of the organization both in terms of general concepts and in applications to specific groups.

Harmon, Michael M. "Social Equity and Organizational Man: Motivation and Organizational Democracy," Public Administration Review, 34 (1974), pp. 11-18.

Harmon contrasts Rawls' theory of justice with three dominant utilitarian conceptions of organizational man in public administration. A major difference between these theories is that Rawls' theory implies a commitment to organizational democracy that is normative and unequivocal rather than being dependent on empirical evidence of increased productivity.

Hart, David K. "Social Equity, Justice, and the Equitable Administrator," Public Administration Review, 34 (1974), pp. 3-11.

Hart holds that the present value system does not allow for social equity, but that since there is considerable evidence that the consensus for a value system based on utilitarian principles is decaying, the time is ripe for a new paradigm that is based on social equity. Hart proposes a definition of social equity based on Rawls' notion of justice as fairness and presents a code of conduct for the equitable administrator based on these principles.

Hoshino, George. "The Pursuit of Justice in the Social Service State." Public Welfare, 32 (Summer 1974), pp. 63-67, 77.

Hoshino points out that the administration of social service programs involves the exercise of a power that can either enhance the freedom of the individual to make choices or can control and coerce. In a society characterized by mass bureaucratized administrative agencies in which professionals have much discretionary power over clients, it is critical that more attention be paid to administrative justice ("fairness in rules and practices") in the planning, organization, and administration of all social service programs. Specific ways of using administrative policies to protect the rights of clients are suggested.

Keeley, Michael A. "A Social-Justice Approach to Organizational Evaluation," Administrative Science Quarterly, 23 (June 1978), pp. 272-292.

Keeley argues that while some notion of organizational value is necessary in evaluating formal organizations the commonly used concept of effectiveness is deficient in several areas. After analyzing the defects in the effectiveness model, Keeley proposes a (modified Rawlsian) social-justice approach to organizational evaluation which yields analytically useful criteria of value for organizations.

Leitko, Thomas A.; Rudy, David R.; and Peterson, Steven A. "Loss not Need: The Ethics of Relief Giving in Natural Disaster," Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 7 (September 1980), pp. 730-741.

Using Red-Cross relief-giving as a case study, this article analyzes the social response to dependence produced by natural disasters and compares public expectations for relief-giving in natural disasters to those in economic dependence. Contrary to expectations the study found that the majority of respondents favored "need" rather thean "loss" or "equal amounts" as the basis for disaster relief giving; however, of those respondents who had themselves received disaster aid the majority favored "loss" or "equality".

Levy, Charles S. "The Ethics of Supervision," Social Work, 18 (March 1973), pp. 14-21.

Levy sees the primary ethical issue in supervision as the supervisor's obligation to the supervisee. Ethics in supervision lie in just, appropriate, and equitable treatment of the supervisee plus appropriate safeguards to assure that the disadvantaged status of the supervisee vis á vis the supervisor will not result in harm to the supervisee.

_____. "The Ethics of Management," Administration in Social Work, 3 (Fall 1979), pp. 277-288.

Levy discusses managerial ethics in relation to organizational administration, colleagues, sources of funding and other resources, and in relation to the community and the wider society. He points out that all levels of agency social workers -- administrators, supervisors, and direct service practicioners -- are affected by organizational requirements and have a responsibility for ethical organizational behavior.

_____. Guide to Ethical Decisions and Actions for Social Service Administrators: A Handbook for Managerial Personnel. New York: Haworth Press, 1982.

Consistent with his previous writings on ethics, Levy here makes the point that the role of social administrator carries with it an important set of ethical duties and obligations in relation to a variety of constituencies (e.g., clients, board, staff, community). In addition to the focus on "occupational" ethics, Levy also discusses general ethical theory and organizational ethics.

Rees, Stuart. "Defining Moral Worthiness," Social Work Today, 7 (June 24, 1976), pp. 203-206.

Rees suggests that a social worker makes decisions about whether to provide services on the basis of a quick assessment of the potential client's "moral worthiness" in the initial interview(s). Case examples of "deserving" and "undeserving" clients are provided and ways of improving access to services and the allocation of resources are suggested.

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Savas, E.S. "On Equity in Providing Public Services," Management Science, 24 (April 1978), pp. 800-808.

Savas suggests that the performance of public services is determined to a large extent by the spatial distribution of the facilities that provide the services. This article focuses on equity as a basis for measuring performance and discusses four different principles of equitable distribution: equal payments, equal outputs, equal inputs, and equal satisfaction of demand.

Schorr, Alvin. "The Social Compact," Journal of Applied Social Sciences, 4 (Spring/Summer 1980), pp. 115-127.

Social compact refers to "the tacit agreement that citizens and government deal honestly with each other; that we give and take according to law." Schorr discusses the erosion of this compact in contemporary society and suggests that it has had important ramifications in the administration of social agencies.

II. Ethics and Social Work

D. Social Work Research

Berkowitz, S. "Informed Consent, Research and the Elderly," Gerontologist, 18 (1978), pp. 237-243.

Berkowitz focuses on problems of informed consent in research with the elderly. She reviews the legal background and elements of informed consent and discusses the various ways in which the physical, psychological, and sociological changes connected with aging serve as impediments to fulfilling the informed consent requirements of competence, knowledge of risks, and voluntariness.

Bloomberg, S.A. and Wilkens, L.T. "Ethics of Research Involving Human Subjects in Criminal Justice," Crime and Delinquency, 23 (1977), pp. 435-444.

Bloomberg and Wilkens present the need for a code of ethics to protect human subjects in criminal justice research. Specific areas discussed include the problems of risk, informed consent and confidentiality; problems related to enforcement of a code of ethics; and the problems of balancing moral issues and research needs.

Bond, Kathleen. "Confidentiality and the Protection of Human Subjects in Social Science Research: A Report of Recent Developments," The American Sociologist, 13 (1978), pp. 144-152.

In social science research the greatest threat of harm to the subjects comes from the possibility that confidentiality will not be maintained by the researcher after the data are collected and that individual subjects may be identifiable. In this article Bond reviews the legal status of promises of confidentiality in social science research by examining the work of two national commissions (Privacy Protection Study Commission and the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research) and the testimony presented before both commissions by the American Sociological Association and makes suggestions for the protection of social science data by statute.

Broadhead, Robert S and Rist, Ray C. "Why Social Science Discovered Morality," Social Policy, 9 (May/June 1978), pp. 36-40.

The authors hold that the relatively sudden and recent collective concern with ethics shown by social scientists is as much on behalf of their own continued survival as on behalf of their research subjects. They argue that social science has exploited a certain class (poor, powerless) of subjects and that current ethical concerns are designed to (1) maintain the traditional pool of research subjects and (2) ensure that research practices will not jeopardize the political and economic relationship between social science and its benefactors.

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Cassell, Joan. "Risk and Benefit to Subjects of Fieldwork," The American Sociologist, 13 (August 1978), pp. 134-143.

Cassell points out that federal regulations protecting human subjects of experiments were developed using the biomedical model of research. Using ethnographic fieldwork as a model, Cassell suggests that researchers need to look at such issues as the relationship of investigator and subject in participant observation, risks and benefits to subjects of such research, and differences between the social science and biomedical research models which affect such issues.

Childress, James F. "Compensating Injured Research Subjects: I. The Moral Argument," Hastings Center Report, 6 (December 1976), pp. 21-27.

Childress considers a number of questions related to whether and under what circumstances injured research subjects ought to be compensated. He concentrates on moral rather than legal or economic arguments and focuses on issues of reparation and compensatory justice, consent, and the scope and limits of societal obligations.

Denzin, Norman K. and Erikson, Kai. "On the Ethics of Disguised Observation," Social Problems, 15 (1968), pp. 502-506.

Denzin and Erikson present opposing viewpoints on the ethics of disguised observation in social science research. Denzin holds that such research is not unethical as long as it is designed to advance scientific knowledge and no harm is done to the subjects. Erikson argues against such a position on the grounds that invasion of privacy even in the name of science is damaging both to the climate of a free society and to the profession that permits it.

Ferguson, Lucy R. "The Competence and Freedom of Children to Make Choices Regarding Participation in Research: A Statement, " Journal of Social Issues, 34 (Spring 1978), pp. 114-121.

Ferguson argues that parental consent should be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a child's participation in research. The article discusses the elements of informed consent and how these need to be elaborated for a child, the special problems of incomplete disclosure in social science research, and the ability of children of various ages to understand an explanation of research.

Frankel, Mark S. "Social, Legal, and Political Responses to Ethical Issues in the Use of Children as Experimental Subjects," Journal of Social Issues, 34 (Spring 1978), pp. 101-113.

This article discusses the ethical issues associated with the use of children as experimental subjects in behavioral and medical research. The author notes the importance of experimentation with child subjects, the vagaries of proxy consent, and the controversy over the morality of research with children. He also reviews various societal attempts to protect minors as research subjects.

Katz, Barbara F. "Children, Privacy and Nontherapeutic Experimentation," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 45 (1975), pp. 805-812.

Katz points out that there is considerable confusion as to who can give legally binding consent for nontherapeutic experimentation with children. She reviews relevant legal decisions and suggests that since the child's ability to give consent is limited by his minority status, his privacy right re nontherapeutic research would appear to be absolute. Katz offers a model statute which would allow needed research but also protect the interests of the child.

Lindsey, Duncan. "Ethical and Political Dimensions of Social Work Research," International Social Work, 20:3 (1977), pp. 49-54.

Lindsey holds that all social science research has political and ethical implications and that scientific objectivity is neither possible nor desirable. The article focuses on the ethical subjectivity of the researcher, the ethics of informing participants of their participation in a study, on disguised observation, and on the necessity of making ethical concerns explicit.

Macrow, David, and Rothman, Beulah. "Confidentiality: A Constraint on Research?" Social Work Research and Abstracts, 13 (Fall 1977), pp. 11-16.

In studying agency and student resistance to social work private practice research, the authors found a confusion among the concepts of privacy, confidentiality, anonymity, and secrecy and noted that an unwillingness to have practice scrutinized often masqueraded as a concern for confidentiality. The authors argue that confidentiality is not a unitary concept or an absolute right and that research is as legitimate a use of client data as are case conferences and the use of case material for teaching purposes.

May, William F. "Doing Ethics: The Bearing of Ethical Theory on Fieldwork," Social Problems, 27 (February 1980), pp. 358-370.

May presents a detailed formulation of five moral theories which he sees as relevant to the ethics of field research and discusses the relationship of each theory to fieldwork. These are: teleological ethics and professional purpose; utilitarianism and cost/benefit analysis; critical philosophy and advocacy (adversary) research; and a covenental ethic which acknowledges obligations to host societies, to the public, to students, sponsors, colleagues, and one's deicipline. Though aimed at anthropologists the article is applicable to some types of social work research.

Murray, Louise, et al. "protecting Human Subjects During Social Work Research: Researchers' Opinions," Social Work Research and Abstracts, 16 (Summer 1980), pp. 25-30.

This study explores the attitude towards and experiences with DHEW regulations on social science research with human subjects of twelve social science researchers working in a variety of settings. The appropriateness of the biomedical model for protection of subjects

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of social science research is explored. For these researchers the question of risk was seen as less important than threats to confidentiality caused by the requirement of written consent. This was especially true when researchers were studying individuals involved in illicit behavior.

Ratzin, Richard M. "'Being Old Makes You Different': The Ethics of Research with Elderly Subjects," Hastings Center Report, 10 (October 1980), pp, 32-42.

Ratzin addresses both the practical and philosophical dilemmas in the underconsidered area of clinical research with the elderly. Three research areas are identified as particularly problematic: the specificity of the research (i.e., is an elderly subject necessary?), the degree of intrusiveness, and dementia research. The article discusses problems of informed consent in relation to this population and notes areas in which more information is needed.

Reich, Warren T. "Ethical Issues Related to Research Involving Elderly Subjects," Gerontologist, 18 (1978), pp. 326-337.

Reich identifies five problems distinctive to biomedical and behavioral research with the aged and analyzes them in the context of ethical rules designed to protect human subjects. These problems are: (1) anti-aging research; (2) health problems in the aged that make them vulnerable to over-selection for research; (3) problems of competence and free consent to research, (4) special problems of competence and consent in institutionalized subjects. Policy recommendations are also applicable to social work research.

Rothman, David J. "Were Tuskegee and Willowbrook 'Studies in Nature'?" Hastings Center Report, 12:2 (April 1982), pp. 5-7.

The Tuskegee experiemnt in which the U.S. Public Health Service for forty years observed the effects of untreated syphillis in poor Southern Blacks and the studies in which retarded children in New York's Willowbrook State School were infected with hepatitis virus have been defended as ethically permissible "natural experiments" or "studies in nature". Rothman argues that taking advantage of natural experiments is only permissible in the case of unalterable health conditions; experiements which depend on conditions of social deprivation are never defensible as the experimenter (1) possesses the means to change conditions for at least the experimental group and (2) the experimenter has a vested interest in the maintenance of the socially deprived condition(s).

Ruebhausen, Oscar M. and Brim, Roville G. "Privacy and Behavioral Research," Columbia Law Review, 65 (1965), pp. 1184-1211.

This article discusses the tension between the social need to protect privacy and the scientific needs of behavioral research. The authors trace, from the dual perspectives of law and morality, the development of moral claims to private personality, the scientific challenge to privacy, behavioral research, the concept of consent, the concept of confidentiality, and propose a code of ethics for behavioral research.

Singer, Eleanor. "Informed Consent Consequences for Response Rate and Response Quality in Social Surveys," American Sociological Review, 43 (April 1978), pp. 144-162.

This article reports one of the few empirical studies of informed consent. Variables studied were: amount of information provided, assurance of confidentiality, and timing of a request for a signature to document consent. The major finding was that a detailed and truthful introduction to the survey consistent with the requirements of informed consent did not adversely affect either overall response rate or responses to individual questions.

Soble, Alan. "Deception in Social Science Research: Is Informed Consent Possible?" Hastings Center Report, 8 (October 1978), pp. 40-46.

Soble discusses the problem of obtaining informed consent in social science research in which informing subjects of the precise nature of the study would defeat the purpose of the study. He discusses the paternalistic and utilitarian defenses of deception in research and then presents and discusses several methods of dealing with the problem of consent, i.e., ex post facto consent, presumptive consent, prior general consent, and prior general and proxy consent.

Swabb, Akiko and Coxe, Spencer. "Ethical Issues in Experimentation on Residents of Institutions," The Social Welfare Forum, 1974, pp. 160-170.

The authors review: (1) reasons why institutionalized subjects have often been the subjects of nontherapeutic medical, drug, and behavioral research; (2) federal regulations and laws protecting human subjects; and (3) ethical issues in research with human subjects. Ethical abuses in research with institutional populations are discussed.

Thompson, Dennis. "The Ethics of Social Experimentation: The Case of the DIME," Public Policy, 29 (Summer 1981), pp. 369-398.

This article uses the Denver Income Maintenance Experiment (DIME) to consider some of the major ethical issues that arise in the conduct of social experiements by the government. Thompson considers the basis and inviolability of the commitment the government makes to subjects of such experiments, develops criteria (focusing on consequences and consent) to use in deciding whether to initiate such experiments, and evaluates the DIME in light of these criteria.

Thorne, Barrie. "'You Still Takin' Notes?': Fieldwork and Problems of Informed Consent," Social Problems, 27 (Fall 1980), pp. 284-297.

This article considers issues related to the federal regulations requiring researchers to obtain informed consent in research involving participant observation. The author analyzes the practical problems of informed consent peculiar to ethnographic fieldwork and argues that in some types of social research obtaining informed consent may be inappropriate. Informed consent is criticized for its abstract individualism, its narrow vision, its ignoring of historical and social contexts and the purposes of knowledge.

Trend, M.G. "Applied Social Research and the Government: Notes on the Limits of Confidentiality," Social Problems, 27 (February 1980), pp. 330-341.

This article examines aspects of applied social research done under contrac with U.S. government agencies. The author, an ethnographer, discusses the tension between legitimate concerns for accountability for public funds and the level of confidentiality that can be realistically promised research subjects. Trend also presents a case history of a large-scale HUD sponsored social experiment in housing in which these kinds of conflicts arose.

Wax, Murray L. "Paradoxes of 'Consent' to the Practice of Fieldwork," Social Problems, 27 (Fall 1980), pp. 272-283.

Wax analyzes the process of anthropological or sociological fieldwork and contrasts this type of research with more common biomedical or behavioral research. He points out that regulations requiring informed consent as a means of protecting subjects of research were designed for the latter modes of research. He argues that in fieldwork (1) consent is a process rather than an event, (2) consent is not even appropriate to some types of fieldwork, and (3) the ethical theories that support informed consent are antithetical to some of the purposes as well as to the methods of fieldwork.

II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas: 1. Aging and the Aged

Christiansen, Drew. "Aging and the Aged: Ethical Implications in Aging," in Warren T. Reich, ed., Encyclopedia of Bioethics, New York: The Free Press/Macmillan, Vol. 1. pp. 58-64.

Christiansen reviews attitudes toward aging from an historical perspective, analyzes the moral confusion in modern societies that affects the way the aged are valued and treated, and presents an ethical analysis of the problems of the aged and of anti-aging techniques. Value tensions of especial relevance for aging include the tension between work and leisure, freedom and dependence, economic enterprise and interpersonal life, and health care and the acceptance of impairment.

Gadow, Sally. "Medicine, Ethics, and the Elderly," The Gerontologist, 20 (1980), pp. 680-685.

Gadow uses case examples to illustrate ethical problems in the medical care of the elderly. She discusses various views of aging and suggests that resolution of ethical dilemmas will vary with the view held by the practicioner. Principles of medical ethics are also discussed and applied to the cases.

Halper, Thomas. "Paternalism and the Elderly," in S.F.Spicker, K.M. Woodward, and D.D. Von Tassell, eds., Aging and the Elderly. Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1978.

Halper presents and discusses several arguments for and against paternalistic policies toward the elderly. He identifies negative aspects of paternalism as the possibility of conflict of interest, conflict with democracy, denial that the individual is the best judge of self-interest, and denial of opportunity and the desire to help. Halper then considers (1) the impact of the modern development of scientism and bureaucracy on the aged, (2) dilemmas posed by the political strategy adopted by advocates of the aged, and (3) problems of setting limits to paternalism.

_____. "The Double-Edged Sword: Paternalism as a Policy and the Problems of Aging," Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly/Health and Society, 58 (1980), pp. 472-499.

Halper presents a series of arguments for and against paternalism in policies for the aging, focusing in particular on the institutionalization of the allegedly incompetent ("senile") aged. He points out how important it is that policies for the aged (1) recognize the heterogeneity of the group, (2) be coordinated, and (3) recognize the American preference for liberty. He concludes by indicating how paternalism toward the aged may be kept in bounds.

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Moody, Harry R. "Ethical Dilemmas in Long-Term Care," Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 5:1&2 (1982), pp. 97-111.

Long-term care for the elderly includes a special set of ethical dilemmas. Among these are (1) "mislabeling" clients so that they may qualify for categorical services; (2) abuse and neglect in long-term care facilities; (3) restricted admission to nursing homes; (4) acceptance of patient/family gifts; and (5) self-determination re treatment or participation in research. Guidelines for resolving these kinds of issues are offered.

II. Ethics and Social Work

F. Social Work Practice Areas: 2. Crime and Delinquency

Gaylin, Willard, and Blatte, Helen. "Behavior Modification in Prisons," The American Criminal Law Review, 13 (Summer 1975), pp. 11-35.

This article (1) discusses the need for and history of behavior controls in prison; (2) describes the various procedures and techniques of behavior control currently available; (3) reviews the actual use of behavioral control techniques in various penal institutions; and (4) attempts to answer the question of whether and under what conditions these techniques are morally permissible. The authors conclude by urging caution and moderation in the expanded use of such techniques.

Katkin, Daniel. "Legal and Ethical Problems Related to Social Work Participation in the Sentencing of Criminal Offenders," Smith College Studies in Social Work, 42 (1971/1972), pp. 146-154.

Katkin believes that social work participation in the administration of criminal justice raises important civil liberties issues and that traditional social work values (such as confidentiality) may be in conflict with the justice system values of due process and fundamental fairness. Katkin examines the issue of pre-sentence social investigation and notes that emphasis on judicial discretion in setting criminal sentences has given considerable importance to these reports which are often prepared by social workers and which are not disclosed to or contestable by the defendant. He argues for greater disclosure of social information to the defendant.

Parsloe, Phyllida. "Social Work and the Justice Model," British Journal of Social Work, 6 (1976), pp. 71-89.

Parsloe describes three models of justice which can be identified in the British and American criminal and juvenile justice systems. The justice, welfare, and community models are compared and the American juvenile justice system (before Gault) is cited as an example of a welfare model corrupted by too much discretionary judicial power. The article discusses ways in which the social worker in the juvenile justice and parole systems in England and Scotland can help maintain a balance between welfare and justice with emphasis on rights as well as needs of clients.

Voit, Ecford S. Jr. "Humanization of Prisons and Corrections," The Social Welfare Forum, 1975, pp. 154-169.

Voit defines humanness as consisting of (1) the possession of reason and the capacity for rational choice, (2) a measure of control over one's existence, and (3) responsibility. This view of humanness is incompatible with the notion of imprisonment as treatment (medical model). Problems with this model include a view of behavior as irrational, increased administrative discretion, indeterminate sentences, faith in the prediction of future behavior from response to treatment, and coercive care. Voit argues for greater clarity about which model is preferable.

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II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas: 3. Employment

Kurzman, Paul A. "Ethical Issues in Industrial Social Work Practice," Social Casework, 64 (February 1983), pp. 105-111.

Kurzman here suggests that practice in such "alien" (i.e., non-human service) host environments as represented by industries raises a new set of questions of ethics and values for the social work profession. In particular, he questions to what extent the profession can meet the ethical obligation to "pursue the common good" in such a setting. Other specific questions dealt with are confidentiality and allegiance.

II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas: 4. Family and Child Welfare

"Adoption," Public Welfare, 37 (Summer 1979), pp. 1-60.

This issue of Public Welfare deals with the complex issue of rights in the adoption triangle. There are articles on the right to know, on the need vs the right to know, on identification of the primary client, on a consideration of who has the right to what information, on discrimination against the adoptee, and on legislative reform.

Anderson, C. Wilson. "The Sealed Record in Adoption Controversy," Social Service Review, 5 (March 1977), pp. 141-154.

Anderson examines legal and social work arguments for greater access to the "sealed records" of adoption proceedings. The "right to access" to information is reviewed from the perspective of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment and the freedom of speech, privacy, and right to know provisions of the 1st, 5th, and 9th Amendments to the Constitution. Public Policy alternatives are also noted.

Annas, George J. "Fathers Anonymous: Beyond the Best Interests of the Sperm Donor," Child Welfare, LX (March 1981), pp. 161-174.

Guaranteeing anonymity to men who donate sperm for artificial insemination (AID) conflicts with the best interests of the AID child. Annas reviews reasons for using AID, practices related to donor selection, rights and interests of the donor's wife, and record keeping practices and concludes that current AID practice is based primarily on protecting the interests of practicioners and donors and is dangerous to children.

Bagley, Christopher. "The Welfare of the Child: An Examination of Judicial Opinion about Medical and Social Work Evidence in Adoption Cases," British Journal of Social Work, 3 (1973), pp. 79-90.

Bagley presents evidence that in spite of a legal principle which holds paramount "the welfare of the child" British judges have ignored the expert judgments of social workers and physicians in matters of child custody and adoption and have acted in ways detrimental to children. Begley argues for changes in the law to ensure that the child's mental health and future well-being are given primacy over the rights and interests of parents in such decisions.

Brandwein, Ruth A. "Children, Parents, and Society -- Partners or Adversaries," Social Development Issues, 5 (Spring 1981), pp. 27-32.

Brandwein discusses some of the basic contradictions in our way of thinking about the rights of and relations among children, parents, and the state that are reflected in child welfare policy and that too often create unnecessary adversarial positions between parents and children

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and parents and society. Brandwein suggests that a developmental approach to child welfare must consider the developmental needs of parents as well as children.

"Children in Care: A BASW Charter of Rights," Social Work Today, 8 (March 29, 1977), pp. 7-9.

This charter concentrates on the responsibilities of social workers to safeguard and promote the rights of children in care. It was developed by a working party of the Child and Family Care Committee of the British Association of Social Workers.

Crouch, Richard E. "An Essay on the Critical and Judicial Reception of Beyond the Best Interest of the Child," Family Law Quarterly, 13 (Spring 1979), pp. 49-103.

Beyond the Best Interests of the Child was written with the express intent of changing the way judicial decisions are made in child placement and child custody decisions. This lengthy and detailed review traces the critical reception of the book in the legal community and then describes its impact on actual court decisions. The author concludes that while the critical reception has been vociferous, the judicial impact has, in most jurisdictions, been slight.

Derdyn, Andre P., and Wadlington, W. "Adoption: The Rights of Parents Versus the Best Interests of Their Children," Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 16 (Spring 1977), pp. 238-255.

Derdyn and Wadlington suggest that child-oriented goals in adoption are of recent origin historically and not unequivocally supported by law. After reviewing the evolution of American adoption law and practice, the authors identify ways in which criteria used by courts in freeing children for adoption may be contrary to the goals of adoption. Emphasis should be less on parents' rights and more on the long-term interests of the child.

Derdyn, Andre P. "Child Abuse and Neglect: The Rights of Parents and the Needs of Their Children," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 47 (July 1977), pp. 377-387.

This article looks at the rights of parents in the context of child abuse and neglect and suggests public policy changes that would better integrate the needs and rights of parents with the needs of their children. Derdyn reviews the legal basis for considering the rights of parents and children separately and together and suggests that the concept of a "right to treatment" may be extended to abuse and neglect situations.

Feshbach, Norma Deitrich, and Feshbach, Seymour, Issue eds., "The Changing Status of Children's Rights," Journal of Social Issues, 34 (Spring), pp. 1-201.

The whole issue of this journal is devoted to an examination of the historical and contemporary views of the rights, roles, and responsibilities of children and the implications of the changing status of children within various social institutions. Specific issues

addressed include the reciprocal roles and duties of children, parents, and the state; the rights of children in the educational system; the use of children as experimental subjects and their ability to make choices regarding research participation; ethical issues in the psychological treatment of children; and the rights of children in various alternative life-styles.

Finan, William J. "Moral Issues in the Adoption Process," Social Thought, 5 (Fall 1979), pp. 53-61.

A Roman Catholic moral theologian reflects on four moral issues related to adoption. The issues of privacy and information sharing are germane to all adoptions. Contraceptive practices and fertility testing of adoptive parents and adoption by homosexuals are issues that raise both general and peculiarly Catholic moral concerns.

Finkelhor, D. "What's Wrong with Sex between Adults and Children? Ethics and the Problem of Sexual Abuse," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 49 (1979), pp. 692-697.

Current concerns about the sexual abuse of children are usually justified on the grounds that such actions are harmful to the child. Since this position lacks firm empirical support, the author suggests that a more compelling argument for the prohibition of sexual relations between children and adults can be based on the incapacity of children to give a free and informed consent.

Foster, Henry H. and Freed, Doris Jonas. "A Bill of Rights for Children" Family Law Quarterly, VI (Winter 1972), pp. 343-375.

Foster and Freed call minority status "the last legal relic of feudalism" and argue that children should be regarded as persons in their own right and have much greater moral and legal autonomy. They outline a "Bill or Rights" for children consisting of ten principles which are designed to enhance both the autonomy and the sense of responsibility of the child. The authors hold that children should be granted freedom commensurate with their maturation and development and that any abridgement of this freedom should be proved to be both necessary and actually in the child's best interest.

Frank, Carol C. "Children's Rights after the Supreme Court's Decision on Parham v. J.L. and J.R.," Child Welfare, LIX (June 1980), pp. 375-380.

Frank reviews the majority and dissenting opinions in the Supreme Court's reversal of the District Court's Parham decision which had held that children could not be "voluntarily" institutionalized by their parents or by the state without due process of law. The majority opinion was based on the assumption that parents will act in their child's best interest and that medical opinion re the need for institutionalization is accurate.

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Garbarino, James. "The Price of Privacy in the Social Dynamics of Child Abuse," Child Welfare, LVI (November 1977), pp. 265-275.

Garbarino argues that a climate of familial isolation that allows child abuse to occur is one of the prices American society is paying for its excess preoccupation with and valuation of privacy. This climate is fostered by social workers who support "liberation" and individuality at the expense of social ties. Garbarino recognizes that the societal costs of protecting children include limitations on liberty and privacy but holds that this can be achieved within the framework of a democratic-pluralistic society.

Goldstein, Joseph, Freud, Anna, and Solnit, Albert J. Beyond the Best Interests of the Child. New York: The Free Press, 1973.

This is an interdisciplinary look at American child placement laws that are supposed to protect "the best interests of the child." The authors hold that more often the laws merely satisfy the emotional needs of the parents or the convenience of the court. They argue for a new standard based on "the least detrimental alternative" and designed to minimize harm to the child.

Hafen, Bruce C. "Puberty, Privacy and Protection: The Risk of Children's 'Rights'," American Bar Association Journal, 63 (October 1977), pp. 1383-1388.

Hafen argues that recent concern with the legal rights of children has precipitated a crisis between two of our most cherished and fundamental cultural traditions -- family life and individual liberty. Hafen contends that the opinion of Justice Blackmon in Planned Parenthood of Missouri vs Danforth raises serious questions about the assumptions underlying minority status. However, an uncritical application of egalitarian theory is seen to be ultimately destructive to children as well as to the family as an institution.

Haring, Bernard. "Genetics and Responsible Parenthood," Social Thought, 7 (Summer 1976), pp. 7-13.

Haring views the right to beget children as a fundamental but limited right and emphasizes that marriage and parenthood include genetic and eugenic responsibilities. Haring sees information and education provided by widely available genetic counselors as preferable to laws as a means of promoting responsibility in this area.

Horowitz, Eve T. "Of Love and Laetrile: Medical Decision Making in a Child's Best Interest," American Journal of Law and Medicine, 5 (Fall 1979), pp. 271-294.

Horowitz argues that in medical neglect cases the burden of proof should be on the state agency to show that the parent's choice of medical treatment is harming the child and that the court should make a decision on the basis of "best interest" rather than "substituted judgment." The article also reviews the rights and interests of the child, the parents, and the state from a legal perspective.

Jacobsen, Sue. "A Survey of Statutory Grounds and Approaches to Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights," Journal of Applied Social Services, 4 (Fall/Winter 1978/1979), pp. 1-37.

This article explores the legal nature of parental rights, the context and limits of state involvement in the family and the major traditional and evolving types of statutory grounds for the involuntary termination of parental rights. The author contends that the current emphasis on "children's rights", coupled with the broad discretionary powers of the court, both oversteps constitutional limits and threatens the social fabric of our culture.

Jones, Joan M., and McNeely, R.L. "Children's Rights in Historical Perspective," Social Development Issues, 5 (Spring 1981), pp. 11-26.

The authors describe the concept of children's rights and the status of children from an historical perspective; review the social, philosophical, legal, and economic factors impinging on children's rights; and look at current obstacles to the protection of those rights. They conclude that although the view of the child has changed over time, there continues to be irreconcilable differences between the best interests of parents and children.

Knitzer, Jane. "Children's Rights in the Family and Society: Dilemmas and Realities," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 52:3 (July 1982), pp. 481-495.

This article reviews legal activity on behalf of children and adolescants during the past two decades. Knitzer defines the scope of this activity; examines resulting dilemmas and criticisms; assesses the impact of this activity on children, families, professionals and public policy; and speculates about further developments in this area. Harmful as well as beneficial effects of the children's rights movement are noted.

Larsen, John A. "Applying Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development in Group Care Settings," Child Welfare, LX (December 1981), pp. 659-668.

Larsen urges group care workers to move beyond enforcing consequences for misbehavior to requiring children to address the moral dimension of behavior. He suggests that Kohlberg's theory of moral development provides a framework for helping children in care to grapple with moral issues. Stages of moral development are outlined and methods of developing moral reasoning ability are discussed.

Mearig, Judith S. "Ethical Implications of the Children's Rights Movement for Professionals," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 52:3 (July 1982), pp. 518-529.

This essay examines six ways in which the children's rights movement has influenced the ethical responsibility of the mental health professional. Past professional failure to live up to the role of special protectors of children's rights is discussed as is the need for professionals to take a strong stand in this area.

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Melton, George B. "Children"s Rights: Where are the Children?" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 52:3 (July 1981), pp. 530-539.

Melton notes the fact that most discussions of the rights of children ignore the views of children. He therefore addresses the question of whether and to what extent children's views should be considered in formulation of goals and strategies of child advocacy. After reviewing legal views of children's interests Melton looks at empirical research relevant to children's participation in legal decision making.

Mnookin, R. "Foster Care -- In Whose Best Interest?" Harvard Educational Review, 43 (1973), pp. 599-638. (Reprinted in The Rights of Children, q.v.)

This article describes the process by which the state can coercively remove children from their families and place them in foster care and analyzes problems with the "best interest of the child" standard used in such decisions. Mnookin suggests that present standards give judges too much discretionary power in the removal of children and proposes a new standard based on a "harm" principle.

The Rights of Children. Harvard Educational Review. Reprint Series #9 (1974).

This compilation of two issues of the Harvard Educational Review examines the changing status of children under the law and the rights of children according to various philosophical concepts of social justice. It also contains a review of the work of the White House conferences on children, two articles on advocacy, and concrete policy proposals in the areas of foster care, juvenile justice, and education.

Rodham, H. "Children Under the Law," Harvard Educational Review, 43 (1973), pp. 487-514. (Reprinted in The Rights of Children, q.v.)

Rodham examines the changing status of children under the law and summarizes recent Supreme Court decisions which influence that change. While traditionally the law has generally held the child' best interest to be synonymous with that of his parents, recent decisions have both extended more adult rights to children and have recognized certain unique needs and interests of children as legally enforcable rights.

Rothman, David J., and Rothman, Sheila M. "The Conflict over Children's Rights," Hastings Center Report, 8 (June 1978), pp. 7-10.

This article discusses the controversy over children's rights from the perspective of the Supreme Court decision on Parham v J.L. and J.R. which upheld both the right of parents and psychiatrists to institutionalize a child without due process procedures and the notion that parents could be trusted to act in the best interests of their child. The authors look at the family historically and note that while the notion of the family upheld in this decision is of relatively recent origin it is no longer tenable. They argue cautionsly for giving children greater autonomy but discuss the implications this would have for relations within the family and between family and state.

Ross, Catherine J. "Of Children and Liberty: An Historian's View," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 52:3 (July 1982), pp. 470-480.

Ross here considers children's rights in historical perspective, carefully distinguishing constraints imposed on children by their families from those imposed by the state. Particular issues considered include the philosophical roots of the child's status in law, the emergence in England and America of protective legislation, and the complex practical and legal problem of balancing the needs of children with the rights of citizenship.

Rubin, Sol. "Children as Victims of Institutionalization," Child Welfare, LI (January 1972), pp. 6-18.

Starting from the premise that a child is a person who is "disabled in his rights," Rubin looks at what we do to children when we put them in (1) any institution and (2) training schools for the delinquent. Rubin considers what it means for a child to be without rights and connects this diminished status to the ease with which children are placed in institutions.

Timm, Joan Thrower. "Group Care of Children and the Development of Moral Judgment," Child Welfare, 59 (June 1980), pp. 323-333.

This article reports findings of a study of moral reasoning in children in group home placements. The study compared the level of moral development of thirty-nine fifth grade children in group homes with a group of forty-one children living in their own homes using Kohlberg's moral development stories as a tool. The major finding was that the level of moral reasoning in the group home children was significantly retarded regardless of the structure of the home or the race or sex of the child. Possible reasons for this finding and policy implications are discussed.

Wald, Pat. "Making Sense out of the Rights of Youth," Child Welfare, 55 (June 1976), pp. 379-393.

Wald points out that both attitudes and policies directed at children are very inconsistent and that both philosophically and legally the child has been regarded as lacking in rights. This article reviews the status of the child as a person, reviews three arguments (immaturity, adverse-effect-on-the-family, and exploitation) for treating children differently from adults, and discusses needed revisions in current law and practice regarding children and youth.

Worsfold, Victor L. "A Philosophical Justification of Children's Rights," Harvard Educational Review, 44 (1974), pp. 142-157. (Reprinted in The Rights of Children, q.v.)

Worsfold discusses the status of children's rights according to various philosophical conceptions of social justice. Three traditional paternalistic views of children are rejected as inimical to children. Rawls' theory of justice, while still paternalistic, is seen as a more adequate framework for securing children's rights. Worsfold identifies three criteria which must be met by any adequate justification of children's rights.

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II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas 5. Health and Medical Care

Abramson, Marcia. "Social Work Nemesis: The Cooption of Social Work into the Expropriation of Health," Social Development Issues, 1 (Spring 1977), pp. 43-55.

Abramson suggests that social work has tried so hard to win the acceptance of the dominant professions that it has lost its ability to be creative. In so doing, social work has contributed to the "medical nemesis" described by Ivan Illich by making compliant patients for doctors to treat. Social work should rather help clients take control of their own lives and develop Illich's "tools for conviviality."

_____. "Ethical Dilemmas for Social Workers in Discharge Planning," Social Work in Health Care, 6 (Summer 1981), pp. 33-42.

Conflicting goals of the discharge planning process range from assuring the patient the best possible post-hospital plan, to meeting the needs of various family members, to freeing hospital beds for other patients, to reducing health care costs for individuals, third-party payors, and "society". Abramson discusses the ethical implications of these conflicting goals and their underlying values and proposes a framework for analyzing the ethical dilemmas inherent in the discharge planning process. While health care is the focus of the article, the framework for analyzing ethical dilemmas is applicable to other areas of social work practice.

_____. "A Model for Organizing an Ethical Analysis of the Discharge Planning Process," Social Work in Health Care, 9:1 (Fall 1983), pp. 45-52.

This article presents a model for identifying, clarifying, and analyzing ethical dilemmas in the hospital discharge planning process. Abramson discusses ethical conflicts between autonomy and paternalism and issues of distributive justice in the allocation of scarce medical and community resources. Although focus here is on the chronically impaired aged, the decision process described is applicable to other populations.

Ackerman, Terence F. "The Limits of Beneficence: Jehovah's Witnesses and Childhood Cancer," Hastings Center Report, 10 (August 1980), pp. 13-18.

Ackerman argues that there are times when parents' refusal of life serving transfusions for a child should not be overridden by court order. While the duty of beneficence toward the child takes precedence over the duty to respect the authority of the parents there are times when providing the opportunity for more treatment is likely to be more harmful to the child than not providing that opportunity. Ackerman suggests a criterion based on probability of disease free survival as an aid to decision making in such cases.

Beauchamp, Dan E. "The Alcohol Alibi: Blaming Alcoholics," Society, 12 (September/October 1975), pp. 12-17.

Beauchamp holds that defining the nation's alcohol problem as the responsibility of a minority of drinkers defined as "alcoholics" obscures the fact that alcohol problems are a function of inadequate public and private controls over the availability and use of alcohol. Talking about alcohol in terms of personal success or failure unjustly stigmatizes the victim and makes both cause and extent of the alcohol problem less visible to public scrutiny. Alcohol problems should be viewed in terms of a hazardous substance rather than a personal failure.

_____. "Public Health as Social Justice," Inquiry, XIII (March 1976), pp. 3-14.

Beauchamp argues that since death and disability are collective problems and since all persons are entitled to health protection, public health policy should be directed toward breaking existing ethical and political barriers to minimizing death and disability rather than toward a continued search for new technology. Beauchamp analyzes the negative impact American "market-justice" has had on the public's health and argues for a "counter-ethic" of public health as social justice. Major principles of this public health ethic include control of health hazards, prevention, collective action, and a fair sharing of the burdens.

Boyle, Joseph M., Jr. "The Concept of Health and the Right to Health Care," Social Thought, 3 (Summer 1977), pp. 5-17.

Boyle differentiates a right to health care from a right to health and argues that the only right to health which people have is the negative right that their health not be destroyed. He argues that a right to health care can be justified but that it is a limited and narrowly defined right to a "minimally decent" level of health care.

Brieland, Donald. "Bioethical Issues in Family Planning," Social Work, 24 (November 1979), pp. 478-484.

Brieland reviews ethical issues in three areas of family planning: contraception, elective abortion, and selective abortion for genetic defects. The article discusses both the legal bases for the right to contraception and elective abortion and public policy in those areas. Ethical and policy issues related to pre-natal diagnosis and the selective abortion of genetically defective fetuses are also discussed.

Cohen, Mark and Parry, Joan. "Abortion on Demand: Policy and Implementation," Health and Social Work, 6 (February 1981), pp. 65-72.

This article reviews the history of abortion on demand and analyzes the legal, moral, social, economic and medical questions inherent in the controversy. It examines the policy implications of the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion and discusses the effects of abortion policy on women's rights and the family. The authors argue for a strong social work commitment to making abortion an accessible alternative for all women in the United States.

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Conrad, Ann Patrick. "The Health Care Policy Pendulum: An Ethical Perspective," Social Thought, 8:1 (Winter 1982), pp. 25-38.

Conrad analyzes how the dilemma of entitlement to health care versus competition for resources has been played out in public policy over the last twenty years. From 1960 through 1974 ("expansion phase") legislative emphasis was on community care and prevention; from 1975 to 1980 ("containment phase") emphasis was on increasing co-payment, regulation, and planning; most recently there seeems to be an emerging phase of "delegation" of responsibility for health care. Conrad notes that these legislative shifts parallel similar shifts in the philosophical, theological, and bioethical literature and reflect different underlying values.

Fischer, Wendy C. "Ethical Considerations in the Treatment of Severely Defective Newborns," Social Thought, 7 (Summer 1981), pp. 52-67.

Fischer points out that since social workers are increasingly being asked to participate in the ethical deliberations of multi-disciplinary teams in medical settings it is important that social workers develop a systematic method of dealing with such questions. Using the severely defective newborn as a practice example, Fischer lays out such a method -- beginning with a case example, reviewing the literature, laying out the ethical principles, and then demonstrating the process of developing ethical solutions in a particular case.

Foster, Marion G. and Pearman, William A. "Social Work, Patient Rights, and Patient Representatives," Social Casework, 59 (February 1978), pp. 89-100.

In the mid 197Gs the ACLU published a study on the rights of hospital patients and DHEW and the American Hospital Association both developed standards for the protection of patients' rights in the medical care system. The authors describe specific rights acknowledged by various state and federal standards and discuss the implications for social work of both the patient rights movement and the development of the new occupation of "patient representative."

Gadow, Sally. "An Ethical Model for Advocacy: Assisting Patients with Treatment Decisions," in Cynthia B. Wong and Judith P. Swazey, eds. Dilemmas of Dying: Policies and Procedures for Decisions Not to Treat. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1981.

Gadow proposes an advocacy model for assisting patients with medical decision making, replacing both paternalistic (professional centered) and consumer ("patients' rights") models. The components of the advocacy model are (1) self-determination, (2) the patient-practicioner relationship, (3) the practicioner's values, (4) the patient's values, and (5) individuality. While Gadow writes from the perspective of the nurse, the model is equally appropriate for social workers.

Hernandez, Antonia. "Chicanas and the Issue of Involuntary Sterilization: Reforms Needed to Protect Informed Consent," Chicano Law Review, 3:3 (1976), pp. 3-37.

This article discusses the unethical use of federal family planning funds for the involuntary sterilization of Chicana and other minority women. The author suggests, and documents with case and survey examples,

that failure to require and achive informed consent to sterilization is more likely to occur when the woman is poor, on public assistance, and of a racial or ethnic minority. Federal and state (California) laws and regulations regarding the use of public funds for sterilization and constitutional guidelines and protections in matters pertaining to the family are discussed. Model regulations for informed consent to sterilization are proposed.

Holden, Mary O. "Dialysis or Death: The Ethical Alternatives," Health and Social Work, 5 (May 1980), pp. 18-21.

The author argues that in most cases of end stage renal disase the patient is presented with only two choices -- dialysis or transplant. The patient's more fundamental choice between life (treatment) and death (no treatment or palliative treatment) is usually ignored. Holden suggests that failure to present the patient with the full range of options is based on staff needs; legal, educational, and research needs; and the availability of public funds and is an unethical violation of the patient's fundamental right to truth.

Holmes, K.A. "Euthanasia: A Social Work Perspective," Health and Social Work, 5 (November 1980), pp. 5-12.

Holmes identifies euthanasia as one of the most difficult dilemmas confronting social workers in health care. The article explores legal, ethical, and public policy aspects of euthanasia and suggests that social workers should begin to take more responsibility for helping patients with decisions in this area.

Humphries, Robert. "To Live or Let Die?" Social Work Today, 13 (November 24, 1981), pp. 14-15.

This article discusses the dilemma of vigorous treatment versus no or palliative treatment for severely deformed neonates from the perspective of the social worker. Using two recent (British) cases as examples, Humphries points out that whereas social workers once stood aloof from such decisions, court and social service agency involvement in these cases makes it imperative that social work clarify its ethical commitment in this area. The role of the social worker in the decision process is also discussed.

McCreadie, Claudine. "Rawlsian Justice and the Financing of the National Health Service," Journal of Social Policy, 5 (1976), pp. 113-131.

This article applies Rawls' second ("difference") principle of justice to the question of how health services should be financed, using as a case study the 1970 proposal of the British Medical Association for reforming the financing of the National Health Service. McCreadie concludes that the BMA proposal will not satisfy the difference principle because it is likely that higher income groups will appropriate a disproportionate share of scarce medical resources without compensatory advantage for low income groups.

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Mendelson, June E., and Domolky, Serena. "The Courts and Elective Abortions Under Medicaid," Social Service Review, 54 (March 1980), pp. 124-134.

Opponents of restriction of Medicaid payments for abortion argue either that restriction of payments is in conflict with the Medicaid legislation or that it is a violation of the equal protection clause of the Constitution. The authors review in detail the legal decisions relating to abortion funding.

Neser, William B. "Society and Illness: The Right to Health Care," The Social Welfare Forum, 1973, pp. 141-150.

Neser looks at the risk of illness and death from a social perspective and concludes that, although social conditions -- particularly social disorganization -- are potential risk factors, our health care system has not recognized the need for preventative or curative health care services for those at greatest risk of socially induced morbidity and mortality. Neser views health care as a right that, in this country, has been ignored in favor of more glamorous but less basic needs.

Rehr, Helen, ed. Ethical Dimensions in Health Care. New York: Prodist, 1978.

This volume consists of the working papers and reports of the working parties assembled for a colloquium on "Values and Ethical Dimensions in the Delivery of Social Health Services" at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York. Major papers are on values in health from an economic perspective, values and ethics in the delivery of social health services, and ethical dilemmas in the health care of the aged.

Rosen, R.A.; Hudson, Wenley; Ager, J.W.; and Shea, F.P. "Health Professionals' Attitudes Toward Abortion," Public Opinion Quarterly, 38 (Summer 1974), pp.159-173.

This article reports on a 1971 study of the attitudes toward abortion held by students and faculty in three health related occupations: medicine, nursing, and social work. The study examined attitudinal differences among professionals, between professions and the general population, between faculty and students in each profession, and between professionals of different religions. Social workers were found to be the most pro-abortion of the three professions studied.

Ross, Judith W. "Ethical Conflicts in Medical Social Work: Pediatric Cancer Care as a Prototype," Health and Social Work, 7:2 (May 1982), pp. 95-102.

Ross explores ethical obligations and ethical conflicts inherent in the medical treatment of severely and terminally ill children. Ethical obligations are seen as arising from the institutional setting and purpose, from the social work role within that setting, and from the social work profession. Ethical conflicts arise when roles, purposes, and allegiances conflict. Specific conflicts described have to do with the conflicting needs of patient, family, physician, and the advancement of medical knowledge.

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Sammons, Catherine C. "Ethical Issues in Genetic Intervention," Social Work, 23 (May 1978), pp. 237-242.

The author discusses the unique clinical, social, and ethical issues presented by two genetic interventions: amniocentesis and selective abortion. Sammons raises important ethical issues related to concepts of normality (and who will set such standards), the fetus as patient, abortion as "treatment", the equation of disease and the person having the disease, social pressures for genetic interventions, privacy of genetic information, and the changing societal role of the handicapped person.

Schindler, Ruben. "Illness and Recovery: A Jewish Halachic Perspective," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 54 (1977), pp. 129-134.

In Jewish law human life has supreme value and always takes precedence over competing claims. From this priority value flows an attitude of optimism, hope, and compassion on the part of the healing person; community responsibility for active involvement in the treatment and support of the ill; and the policy implication that the sick take priority over other people in need.

Silber, Thomas J. "Abotion: A Jewish View," Journal of Religion and Health, 19 (Fall 1980), pp. 231-239.

Silber rewiews the contribution of Jewish ethics as it relates the structure of Jewish law to the issue of abortion. Topics addressed include the status of the fetus, the relationship of fetus to mother, abortion and murder, therapeutic abortion, and the rights of the mother.

Smolar, Leivy. "The Right to Die, the Bio-Ethical Frontier: Creating an Agenda," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 53 (1977), pp. 320-329.

Smolar sees the "Right to Die" movement as reflecting a debate not over the value of human life, but over the definition of life and over the authority which defines its limits. These issues are of crucial concern to all of us and all branches of knowledge should participate in a public discussion of all the ramifications of legislation or policies involving such a "right".

Susser, Mervyn. "Ethical Components in the Definition of Health," International Journal of Health Services, 4 (1974), pp. 539-548.

Susser argues that, whether definitions of health are pathological/organic, functional/personal, or social, they are inevitably value-laden and are used for political and social purposes. Definitions of health vary in breadth as well as in depth of focus and regularly expand and contract as political and social goals change. Examples of the plasticity of the concept and proper domain of health are drawn from obstetrics, psychiatry, and public health.

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Szasz, Thomas S. "The Ethics of Addiction," The American Journal of Psychiatry, 128 (November 1971), pp. 541-546.

Szasz holds that drug abuse and drug addiction are moral rather than medical problems and result from the medical monopoly over drugs. Szasz argues that the illegality of certain drugs is a result of our socially sanctioned medical paternalism and represents both an affront to and an abdication of personal autonomy and civil liberty.

Thomasma, D.C., and Pisaneschi, J.I. "Allied Health Professionals and Ethical Issues," Journal of Allied Health, 6 (Summer 1977), pp 15-20.

This article discusses the difficult ethical dilemmas faced by allied health professionals in their daily practice. The authors focus on the frustration felt at being a "follower" rather than an agent in moral decisions and on the moral problem of violating one's own conscience to "follow orders" and keep a job. This problem is discussed both from the perspective of professionalism and interprofessional conflict and from the perspective of bioethics as a discipline.

Weiner, Carolyn, et al. "Patient Power: Complex Issues Need Complex Answers," Social Policy, 11 (September/October 1980), pp. 30-38.

This article suggests that underneath current debates over "patient power"lie three extremely complex and interrelated phenomena: the prevalence of chronic illness, the growth of medical technology, and the increased differentiation of medical specialization. The authors analyze these issues in all their complexity, suggest specific areas in which it makes sense to talk of maximizing patient participation, and identify fragmentation and clinical safety as problems that remain to be adequately addressed.

II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas: 6. Mental Health

Breggin, Peter H. "Psychotherapy as Applied Ethics," Psychiatry, 34 (February 1971),pp 59-74.

Breggin defines psychotherapy as the application of science and technique to the moral conduct of man. Using psychoanalytic psychotherapy as a model he examines two aspects of psychotherapy that have ethical implications -- the therapeutic context itself and the notion of therapist as moral re-educator. His analysis can be applied to other types of psychotherapy also.

Cristy, Barbara L.E. "Family Secrets in Family Therapy: An Ethical Dilemma," Social Thought, 8 (Summer 1982), pp. 38-51.

This essay explores one of the ethical dilemmas inherent in the practice of family therapy by looking at the various ramifications of the principle of confidentiality. Cristy uses tools of ethical analysis to weigh the therapist's responsibility to the entire family and to individual members of the family around the important issue of family secrets.

Drane, James F. "Making Concrete Ethical Judgments," Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 42 (1978), pp. 155-159.

Drane suggests that the practicing psychiatrist is often a situationist rather than a formalist in ethics. Drane contrasts these two approaches -- especially as to their differing emphases on feelings and reason and on the novelty or similarity of cases -- and describes how these two approaches to ethics get played out in the field of mental health.

Ginsberg, Leon H. "An Examination of the Civil Rights of Mentally Ill Children," Child Welfare, LII (January 1973), pp. 14-25.

Ginsberg examines the civil rights of mentally ill children by (1) attempting to define the population of mentally ill children in the United States, (2) looking at the laws of commitment and procedural safeguards relating to the institutionalization of children, and (3) reviewing the rights of children within mental institutions. Many abuses of the rights of such children are identified and several proposals for their remediation are made.

Glass, Kathryn. "An Examination of 'Right to Treatment' Standards: Mental Health Policy Within the Context of the State Hospital System," Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 3 (May 1976), pp. 492-515.

Glass examines the public mental health system from the perspective of the standards set forth in Wyatt v. Stickney and points out how national compliance with these or similar standards would drastically alter the system. In particular, she foresees significant changes in the distribution of state and federal economic resources, in the role of the public hospitals in mental health services, and in the power structure and labor distribution of mental health services.

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_____. "Right to Treatment: O'Connor v. Donaldson," Health and Social Work, 2 (February 1977), pp. 26-40.

This article discusses the issue of whether mental hospitals are required to provide treatment as well as custodial care for involuntarily committed patients. The Supreme Court held in its O'Connor decision (1975) that there is no such legal requirement. Glass discusses the impact of this decision on the "socially vulnerable" patients who populate the public mental hospitals.

Halleck, Seymour L. "Legal and Ethical Aspects of Behavior Control," American Journal of Psychiatry, 131 (April 1974), pp. 381-385.

Halleck reviews the potentiality of biological and behavioral therapies for changing and controlling behavior and discusses the implications of these forms of treatment for both consenting and non-consenting patients. He focuses discussion on those dilemmatic situations in which the patient does not consent to the treatment but where the three criteria of dangerousness, treatability, and incompetence are clearly present.

Kelly, Verne R, and Weston, Hanna B. "Civil Liberties in Mental Health Facilities," Social Work, 19 (January 1974), pp. 48-54.

Kelly and Weston discuss pressing concerns about how to maintain privacy and the protection of civil liberties in an age of growing computerization of personal health records and offer constructive guidelines for the protection of privacy through better procedures for obtaining patients' informed consent for the release of information and through more careful administrative procedures. The sensitive and stigmatizing nature of mental health treatment renders this problem particularly acute for mental patients and mental health facilities.

Margolin, Gayle. "Ethical and Legal Considerations in Marital and Family Therapy," American Psychologist, 37 (July 1982), pp. 788-801.

Margolin discusses various ways in which APA ethical guidelines are inadequate for resolution of the ethical conflicts that arise in the complex interpersonal situation represented by marital and family therapy. In addition to the conflicting interests of the different individuals involved, clinical, legal, and ethical considerations may also conflict. Examples and preliminary recommendations are examined, but further work in this complicated arena is urged.

McGough, Lucy S., and Carmichael, William C., III. "The Right to Treatment and the Right to Refuse Treatment," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 47 (April 1977), pp. 307-320.

McGough and Carmichael examine the legal status of various questions concerning the "right to treatment" of institutionalized mental patients. Roots of the right to treatment in decisions involving due process, equal protection under the law, and cruel and unusual punishment and roots of the requirement of informed consent in the constitutional protection of "self-determination" and bodily integrity are traced. Directions and implications of current litigation are also discussed.

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McNeil, Jesse N., Llewellyn, Charles E., Jr., and McCollough, Thomas E. "Community Psychiatry and Ethics," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 40 (January 1970), pp. 23-29.

This paper identifies a number of ethical problems in community psychiatry and community mental health. Specific issues are: (1) the problem of balancing the needs of the individual and the needs of the community, (2) the choice of principles to use in resolving conflicts of interest, (3) deciding whether to increase "happiness" or decrease suffering, (4) the choice of therapeutic goals, (5) choice of priorities for service, and (6) issues of over-control and threats to individual freedom.

Meisel, Alan. "Right of the Mentally Ill: The Gulf Between Theory and Reality," Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 26 (June 1975), pp. 349-353.

Rights of the institutionalized patient can be divided into two categories: procedural rights in the commitment process and such substantive rights as the right to treatment, the abolition of peonage, and the retention of civil rights in the institution. Meisel reviews the recent litigation in these areas but suggests that the full implementation of these rights is dependent on the sensitivity and good faith of mental health workers. Problems in the implementation of the Miranda decision in criminal law are seen as analogous to problems in implementing these more recent decisions.

Morehouse, Marion and Skarsten, Stan. "Ethics and Psychotherapy," Social Work and Christianity, 10 (Fall 1983), pp. 5-21.

This essay offers a "biblical ethic" for use in the practice of psychotherapy. Using the typology of Alan Keith-Lucas, this article contrasts the Judeo-Christian ethic with other systems and then applies it to a variety of practice issues. Ethical issues that arise at different phases of treatment are discussed.

Older, Jules. "Psychosurgery: Ethical Issues and a Proposal for Control," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 44 (October 1974), pp. 661-674.

Older discusses the history and current resurgence of interest in psychosurgery and identifies several reasons for the appeal of a surgical approach to mental illness. Ethical problems of psychosurgery include informed consent (especially in institutional populations), destruction of healty tissue, the weighing of risks and benefits, and the use of psychosurgery as a means of social control and in the treatment of children. Proposals for controlling the use of psychosurgery are made.

Popiel, David J. "Confidentiality in the Context of Court Referrals to Mental Health Professionals," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 50 (October 1980), pp. 641-648.

Popiel explores problems of confidentiality and professional ethics faced by mental health professionals who accept referrals from courts or other judiciary agencies (e.g., probation departments or child

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protection agencies). The article discusses ways in which court referral compromises confidentiality, creates conflicts of allegiance for the professional, gives the professional great discretionary power over the client, and gives the client incentive to deceive the professional. Suggestions for dealing with these problems are offered.

Prigmore, Charles S., and Davis, Paul R. "Wyatt v. Stickney: Rights of the Committed," Social Work, 18 (July 1973), pp. 10-18.

Prigmore and Davis tell the story of the landmark Alabama case in which a Federal judge ruled (1971-1972) that patients involuntarily confined in mental institutions and institutions for the mentally retarded have a constitutional right to treatment. This case (1) moved the judiciary into an area formerly dominated by the executive and legislative branches, (2) clearly defined the purposes of commitment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded, (3) delineated the rights of patients to specific services and opportunities, (4) established minimum standards of treatment and habilitation, and (5) required appropriate levels of funding.

Redlich, Fritz, and Mollica, Richard F. "Overview: Ethical Issues in Contemporary Psychiatry," American Journal of Psychiatry, 133 (February 1976), pp. 125-136.

The authors give a brief overview of current interest in medical and psychiatric ethics and then identify and discuss the major ethical problems confronting psychiatry today. These include the right to treatment, the right not to be treated, civil liberties of psychiatric patients, the ethics of behavior control, conflicts of interest in therapeutic goals, privacy and confidentiality, human experimentation, mental health policy, and the relationship of psychiatry to the changing value structure of society.

Reiser, Stanley Joel. "Refusing Treatment for Mental Illness: Historical and Ethical Dimensions," American Journal of Psychiatry, 137 (March 1980), pp. 329-332.

This article is part of a five article series entitled, "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Madness -- The Right to Refuse Treatment." Reiser summarizes the historical basis for overzealous treatment, discusses philosophical arguments for autonomy and paternalism, and discusses the tension between intervention and care. Other articles in this special section are on forced treatment, drug refusal, legal guardianship, and socio-cultural aspects of compliance.

Schultz, L.G. "Ethical Issues in Treating Sexual Dysfunction," Social Work, 20 (March 1975), pp. 126-128.

Schultz reviews legal and ethical issues related to various forms of sexual intimacy between therapist and client in treating sexual dysfunction. The failures of the (1967) NASW Code of Ethics to operationalize "unethical conduct" and the need for better empirical data on the therapeutic effects of sexual intimacy on treatment are discussed. The need for better professional guidelines in this are is stressed.

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Sehdev, Harcharan. "Patients' Rights or Patients' Neglect : The Impact of the Patients' Rights Movement on Delivery Systems," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 46 (October 1976), pp. 660-668.

Sehdev reviews the impact of the "patients' rights" movement on mental health services delivery. In particular he looks at issues of due process, informed consent, involuntary versus voluntary admission, dangerousness as a criterion for treatment, choice of treatment methods, and confidentiality of records. The special issues and problems related to mentally ill children are noted.

Spero, Moshe Halevi. "Psychiatric Hazard in the Halachic Disposition Towards Birth Control and Abortion: The Role of the Caseworker," Journal of Jewish Communal Services, 53 (1976), pp. 155-164.

For the observant Jewish client, therapeutic services of any sort must be carried out under the requirements of the Halacha. Spero describes Halachic interpretations of psychiatric hazard in relation to the problems of birth control and abortion and discusses the role of the social worker as "expert witness" in determining such psychiatric hazard. The need for further work in this area is noted.

Wassow, Mona. "For my Beloved Son David Jonathan: A Professional Plea," Health and Social Work, 3 (February 1978), pp. 127-146.

It has been suggested by some that recent changes in mental health laws that are designed to protect the rights and liberties of the mentally ill by emphasizing or requiring voluntary commitment and the "least restrictive environment" can cause great harm to some patients by actually preventing needed treatment. This article, written by a social worker, describes the plight of one such patient.

Weil, Marie and Sanchez, Ernest. "The Impact of the Tarasoff Decision on Clinical Social Work Practice," Social Service Review, 57:1 (1983), pp. 112-124.

The 1976 California Tarasoff decision sets out a case law standard by which to evaluate the legal liability of the mental health professional's responsibility to act to protect potential victims of possibly violent clients. Weil and Sanchez here report the results of a study designed to examine the impact of this decision on clinical practice. Discrepancies were found between practicioners' beliefs and their actions in situations of possible violence, and respondants felt the need for clearer guidelines (e.g., in the NASW Code of Ethics) in this area.

II. Ethics and Social Work

E. Social Work Practice Areas: 7. Mental Retardation

Gaylin, Willard; Thompson, Travis; Neville, Robert; and Bayles, Michael. "Sterilization of the Retaded: In Whose Interest?" Hastings Center Report, 9 (June 1978), pp. 28-41.

This is a group of three articles dealing with questions of competence, coercion, and rights to self-determination in relation to the sterilization of the mentally retarded. Two specific questions are: "How do labels color our attitudes toward the mentally retarded?" and "Are the mentally retarded competent to make decisions on issues as complicated as sterilization?" Thompson's article deals with the behavioral perspective on mental retardation; Neville reviews the philosophical arguments related to decisions on sterilization; and Bayles looks at the legal precedent for involuntary sterilization.

Gustafson, James M. "Mongolism, Parental Desires, and the Right to Life," Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 16 (Spring 1973), pp. 529-557.

Gustafson holds that the way in which we formulate our ethical dilemmas is largely determinative of the choices which we have. Gustafson presents us with his analysis of a case example in which a mongoloid infant was denied life-saving surgery by parents and hospital staff and gives his reason for holding that the morally wrong decision was made. In analyzing the case he criticizes the use of "negative feelings," "wants and desires," and arguments of "fairness" as a basis for ethical justification.

Hardman, Michael L., and Drew, Clifford J. "Life Management Practices with the Profoundly Retarded: Issues of Euthanasia and Withholding Treatment," Mental Retardation, 16 (December 1978), pp. 390-396.

Hardman and Drew hold that issues of "life management" for the profoundly retarded are critical issues for professional discussion and debate. In this article they discuss social and ethical issues related to genetic screening and counseling of people at risk for the production of a retarded child, abortion of defective fetuses, and active and passive euthanasia of the profoundly retarded, multiply handicapped child.

Kempton, Winifred. "Sexual Rights and Responsibilities of the Retarded Person," The Social Welfare Forum, 1976, pp. 206-220.

Kempton holds that the retarded are oppressed simply because they are sexual beings. She reviews factors that contribute to society's sexual oppression of the retarded and suggests that the deinstitutionalization of the mentally retarded will force parents, educators, agencies, and society as a whole to develop more consistent and realistic ways of helping the retarded deal with their sexuality. Sexual rights for the retarded, sex education, birth control, sterilization, and counseling are discussed.

Skarnulis, Ed. "Noncitizen: Plight of the Mentally Retarded," Social Work, 19 (January 1974), pp. 56-74.

Skarnulis argues that the mentally retarded have historically been denied both their dignity as human beings and many of their constitutional rights as citizens. The article offers examples of the inhumane treatment of the retarded and their loss of basic rights. The author holds that the abridged rights of the mentally retarded have been assigned to parents whose own comfort may conflict with the rights and interest of the retarded. Social workers have usually supported the interests of the parents rather than the interests of the retarded person, especially around the issues of institutionalization.

Walters, LeRoy, and Gaylin, Willard. "Sterilizing the Retarded Child," Hastings Center Report, 6 (April 1976), pp. 13-15.

This is a case study which focuses on the ethics of the sterilization of a mildly retarded eleven year old girl. Walters argues that the proposed sterilization is unethical because it fails to fulfill the requirements of just cause, last resort, and due process. Gaylin takes a different approach to the problem and argues that family rather than the state sould make such decisions.

Wikler, Daniel. "Paternalism and the Mildly Retarded," Philosophy and Public Affairs, 8 (Summer 1979), pp. 377-392.

Wikler discusses the social function of paternalistic policies toward the mentally retarded. He argues that it is not their low level of intelligence per se that renders them in need of protection but their low level of competence in negotiating potentially harmful social situations. He concludes that the fairness of denying civil liberties to the mildly retarded depends on the legitimacy of giving higher priority to general social welfare than to doing what is needed to achieve equal liberty for all.

II. Ethics and Social Work

F. Social Work Education

Barish, Samoan. "A Response to: Training for Responsible Behavior in Psychology and Social Work Ethics," Clinical Social Work Journal, 11 (Summer 1983), pp. 184-187.

In his reply to the Pharis and Hill article (same issue), Barish (1) describes a particular program of ethics teaching and (2) argues that and "integrated" approach (where ethics is diffused throught the curriculum rather than the subject of a particular course) is preferable. Examples of ethics teaching at the California Institute for Clinical Social Work are provided.

Cypher, John and Walton, Ron. "Welfare Rights and Social Work Education," Social Work Today, 4 (September 20, 1973), pp. 394-397.

Cypher and Walton identify three types of welfare rights -- legal, natural, and moral -- and argue that part of the social policy curriculum should be devoted to discussion of such rights. The authors also discuss the various roles social workers can play in securing the welfare rights of clients.

Johnson, Arlien. "Educating Professional Social Workers for Ethical Practice," Social Service Review, 29 (June 1955), pp. 125-136.

Johnson considers the basis for ethical standards in social work, problems in developing ethical standards, the role of schools of social work in educating school social workers for ethical practice, and the place of ethics in the social work curriculum. Comments about teaching ethics in courses in method and policy as well as in separate courses and in the field are also offered.

Joseph, M. Vincentia and Conrad, Ann P. "Teaching Social Work Ethics for Contemporary Practice: An Effectiveness Evaluation." Journal of Education for Social Work, 19 (Fall 1983), pp. 59-68.

While ethicists generally hold that professional ethics can best be taught in a discrete course, there is little empirical backing for this contention. The Joseph-Conrad study here reported supports this contention in finding that systematic ethical analysis and decision making is more effectively taught to master's level social work students in a discrete course than in a "pervasive" approach in which ethical content is infused throughout the curriculum.

Mc Cormick, Mary J. "Professional Codes and the Educational Process," Journal of Education for Social Work, 6 (Fall 1966), pp. 57-67.

McCormick reviews the place of ethics in social work education and suggests that the Code of Ethics is a useful tool for the teaching of ethics. For the educator, the Code provides a plan for the presentation of ethical material and ,for the student, the Code offers an organized

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format within which ethical material may be explored. McCormick reviews the content of the social work Code of Ethics and compares it to the codes of several other professions.

Miller, Rosalind S., Wiedman, George H., and Linn, Louis. "Prescribing Psychotropic Drugs: Whose Responsibility?" Social Work In Health Care, 6 (Fall 1980), pp. 51-61.

A significant number of students at the Columbia University School of Social Work monitor and dispense psychotropic drugs to patients in a variety of mental health field placements. This practice raises significant ethical and legal problems and questions of professional responsibility (medical and social work). The authors suggest appropriate instruction in pharmacology for non-medical personnel in such settings.

Noble, Dorinda N., and King, John E. "Values: Passing on the Torch Without Burning the Runner," Social Casework, 62 (December 1981), pp. 579-584.

Noble and King emphasize the centrality of values and ethics in the social work profession and the importance of this aspect of social work education. They suggest that the transmission of values and ethics occurs primarily in field instruction programs but that this aspect of the student's education should be supplemented by attention to values in all areas of the curriculum.

Perlman, Helen Harris. "Believing and Doing: Values in Social Work Education," Social Casework, 57 (June 1976), pp. 381-390.

Perlman points out that the social work values upholding the worth and dignity of humans, the right to self-determination, the reciprocity between man and his society, and the reciprocity between rights and responsibilities are widely shared societal values that are so abstract as to be subject to widely differeing interpretations. Putting these values into practice, i.e., moving from believing to doing, requires that the abstract values be operationalized so that they can guide behavior in concrete situations. Perlman discusses the process by which social work education and social work educators can and should move values from the abstract realm of belief to the concrete world of action.

Pharis, Mary and Hill, Karen. "Forum: Training for Responsible Behavior in Psychology and Social Work," Clinical Social Work Journal, 11 (Summer 1983), pp. 178-183.

Pharis and Hill use their own experience as graduate students in psychology and social work, augmented by a 1979 survey of existing ethics' teaching practices in these two professions, to identify weaknesses and lack of commitment in this area of professional education. The authors believe (1) that a system of personal and professional ethics is the key to professional accountability and (2) that ethics both can and should be systematically taught in professional schools. Specific accrediting and admissions criteria in this area are proposed.

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Pumphrey, Muriel W., The Teaching of Values and Ethics in Social Work Education. New York: Council on Social Work Education, 1959.

This is Volume XIII of the Curriculum Study sponsored in the late 1950's by the Council on Social Work Education. Chapters deal with the place of values and ethics in professional education, the teaching and learning of values in the social work education process, the nature of the learning process with respect to values, and specific educational objectives for the teaching of social work values and ethics. There is an extensive bibliography.

_____. "Transmitting Values and Ethics Through Social Work Practice," Social Work, 6 (July 1961), pp. 12-13.

Pumphrey holds that it is the social work practicioner at the direct service level who most effectively transmits social work values and ethical standards. She notes that social work has failed to develop theory linking philosophical ideals with concrete practice situations and needs to develop a literature illustrating the application of ethical principles in practice. She urges practicioners to share such materials so that social work ethical theory may be developed. Types of ethical conflicts experienced in social work are also noted.

Purtillo, Ruth. "Ethics Teaching in Allied Health Fields," Hastings Center Report, 8 (April 1978), pp. 14-16.

Purtillo points out that even though allied health professionals are regularly confronted with ethical dilemmas of great import, little attention has been devoted to the teaching of ethics in allied health fields. This article surveys the teaching of ethics in two allied health fields -- occupational and physical therapy -- and suggests that research into teaching methods needs to be done in the areas of (1) the image of the allied health fields, (2) the role of the allied health professionals, and (3) authority and obedience in the health care network. Some of these issues have import for social workers in host institutions.

Reamer, Frederic G., and Abramson, Marcia. The Teaching of Social Work Ethics. New York: The Hastings Center, 1982.

This volume, which is part of the Teaching of Ethics series published by the Hastings Center, provides an overview of the place of ethics in social work and identifies a number of substantive issues in social work ethics as well as reviewing issues related to the teaching of social work ethics. Some of the latter issues are: educational goals for the teaching of ethics; course organization; teaching techniques; the place of ethics in the curriculum; and instructor qualifications. The authors conclude with comments on the future of ethics in social work.

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Redlich, Fritz, and Pope, Kenneth S. "Ethics of Mental Health Training," Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 168 (1980), pp. 709-714.

This article was designed to fill a perceived gap in the literature on the ethics of mental health training. Redlich and Pope examine the roles of the clinician, teacher, patient, and student from the perspectives of the traditional principles of medicine's Hippocratic Oath and the modern principles of informed consent and social equity. While this article was written primarily for psychiatrists, it has implications for all mental health training.

Rees, Stuart, and Edwards, Fred. "Power and Influence in Social Work," Social Work Today, 3 (January 25, 1973), pp. 17-20.

Rees and Edwards argue that social work education, which has been preoccupied with personality development and with understanding intra- and inter-personal problems, has made it difficult for social workers to assume a leading and innovatory role in social policy development and implementation. They argue that both social work education and the social work practice context have enabled social workers to influence personal change but have not enabled them to develop the power to effect structural changes.

Shellhase, Leslie, "Where Have All the Ethics Gone?" Social Work Today, 13 (May 25, 1982), pp. 12-13.

Shellhase contends that while schools of social work usually claim that ethics is taught "throughout the curriculum" students usually claim that ethics is taught "nowhere" in the curriculum. She points out that this same lack of deliberate attention to ethics is also prevalent in agencies but suggests that the place to begin to rectify the situation is in the process of professional education.

Tanenbaum, David E., "Bibliography on Social Values and Social Work," International Social Work, 12:1 (1969), pp. 80-86.

This bibliography was prepared for the U.S. position paper, "Dimensions of Social Work Values in the United States: Implications for Social Work Education," which was presented at the XIVth International Congress of Schools of Social Work in Helsinki, Finland in 1968. The bibliography includes references primarily from the 1950s and 1960s and reflects a variety of perspectives.

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